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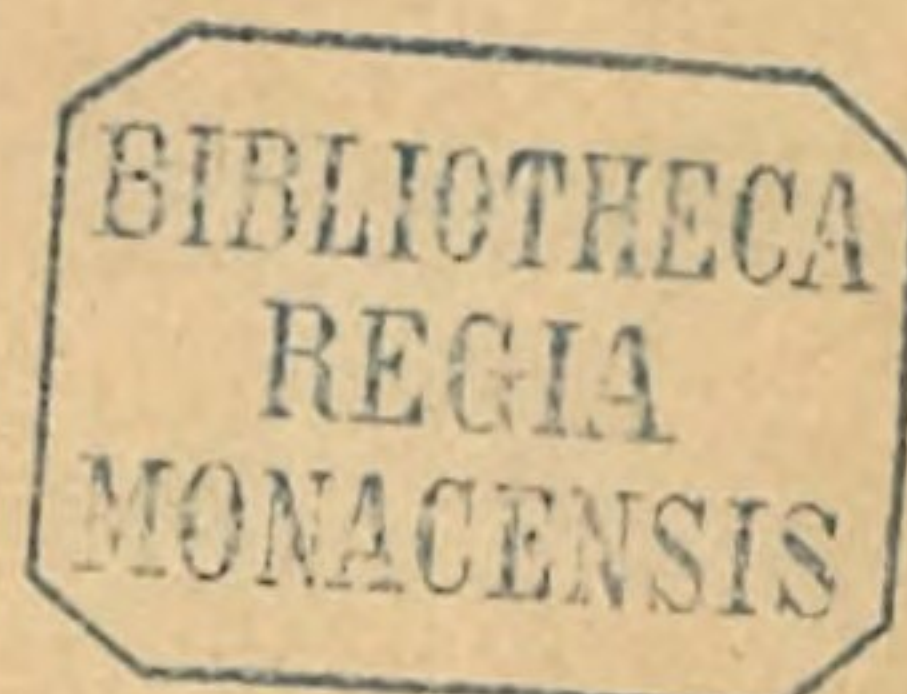
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Méthode de Violoncelle,
pratique et systématique, contenant des exercices dans toutes les Positions, dans tous les tons et
tous les coups d'archet possibles avec accompagnement de
PIANO
par
JOSEF WERNER.

Praktische
Violoncell-Schule,
Systematischer Unterricht durch entsprechende Übungen in allen Positionen, in allen Ton- und Stricharten
mit Begleitung des Pianoforte
 von
JOSEF WERNER.

Kgl. b. Hof- u. Kammermusiker, Professor a.d. kgl. Musikschule in München.



Practical and systematical
Violoncello-School,
containing exercises in all Positions, Keys and Bowings with Pianoforte accompaniment by
JOSEF WERNER.
 Op. 12.

Heft I. (1. Position)		Heft II. (2-7. Position)		Heft III. (Vortragsstücke)		Heft IV. (Daumenaufsatz etc.)	
Cellostimme	Pr. M 1,.-	Cellostimme	Pr. M 1,.-	Cellostimme	Pr. M 1,.-	Cellostimme	Pr. M 1,.-
Klavier (2. Cello) Stimme	1,.-	Klavier (2. Cello) Stimme	1,.-	Klavier (2. Cello) Stimme	1,.-	Klavier (2. Cello) Stimme	1,.-
Cello & Klavierstimme	2,.-	Cello & Klavierstimme	2,.-	Cello & Klavierstimme	2,.-	Cello & Klavierstimme	2,.-

Heft I - IV. cplt. in 1 Bande. Cellostimme 3 M. Klavier (2. Cello) Stimme 3 M. Cello & Klavierstimme 6 M.

Neue verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage.

Eigentum des Verlegers für alle Länder. Eingetragen in das Vereinsarchiv.

CARL RÜHLE'S MUSIKVERLAG,
LEIPZIG.

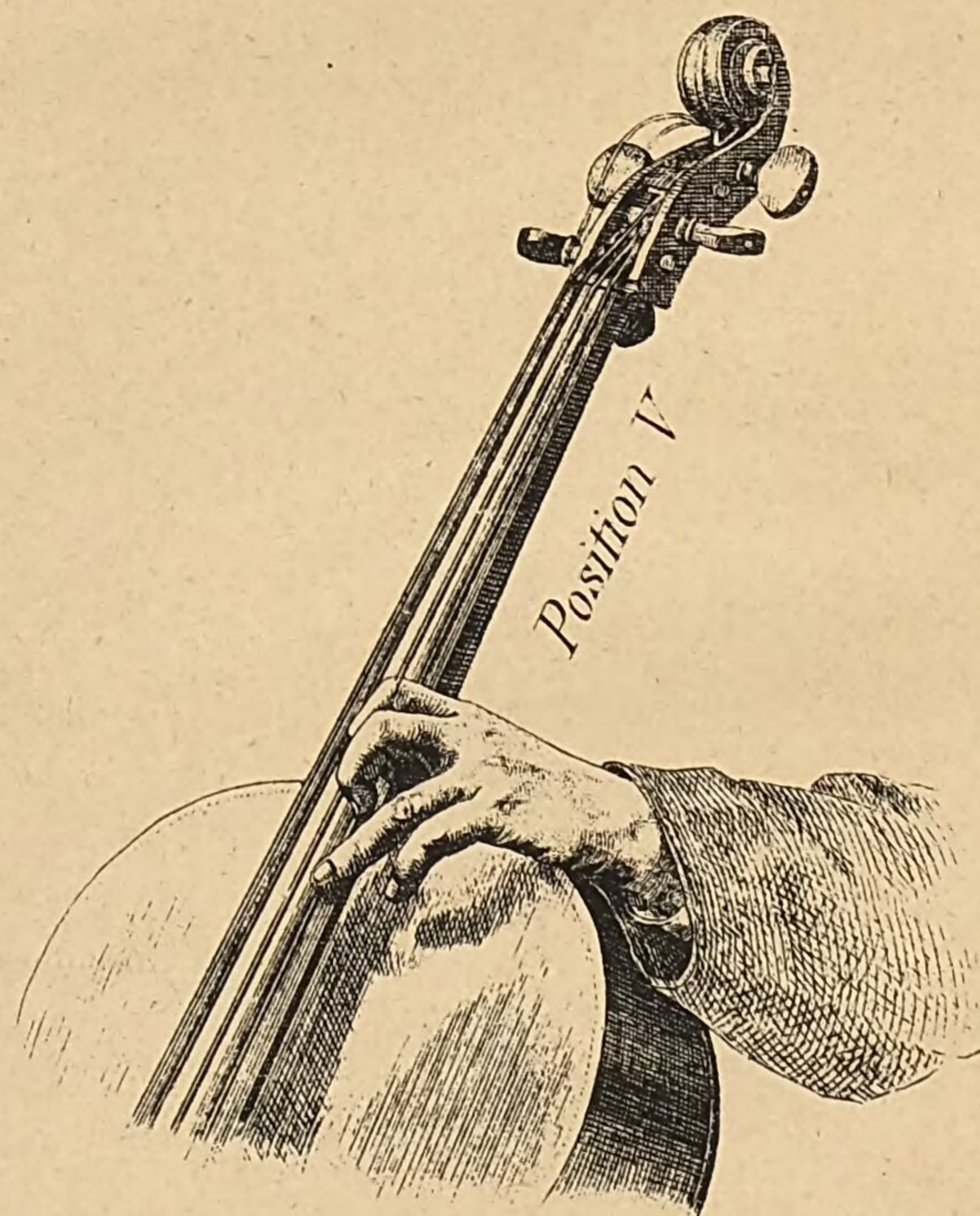
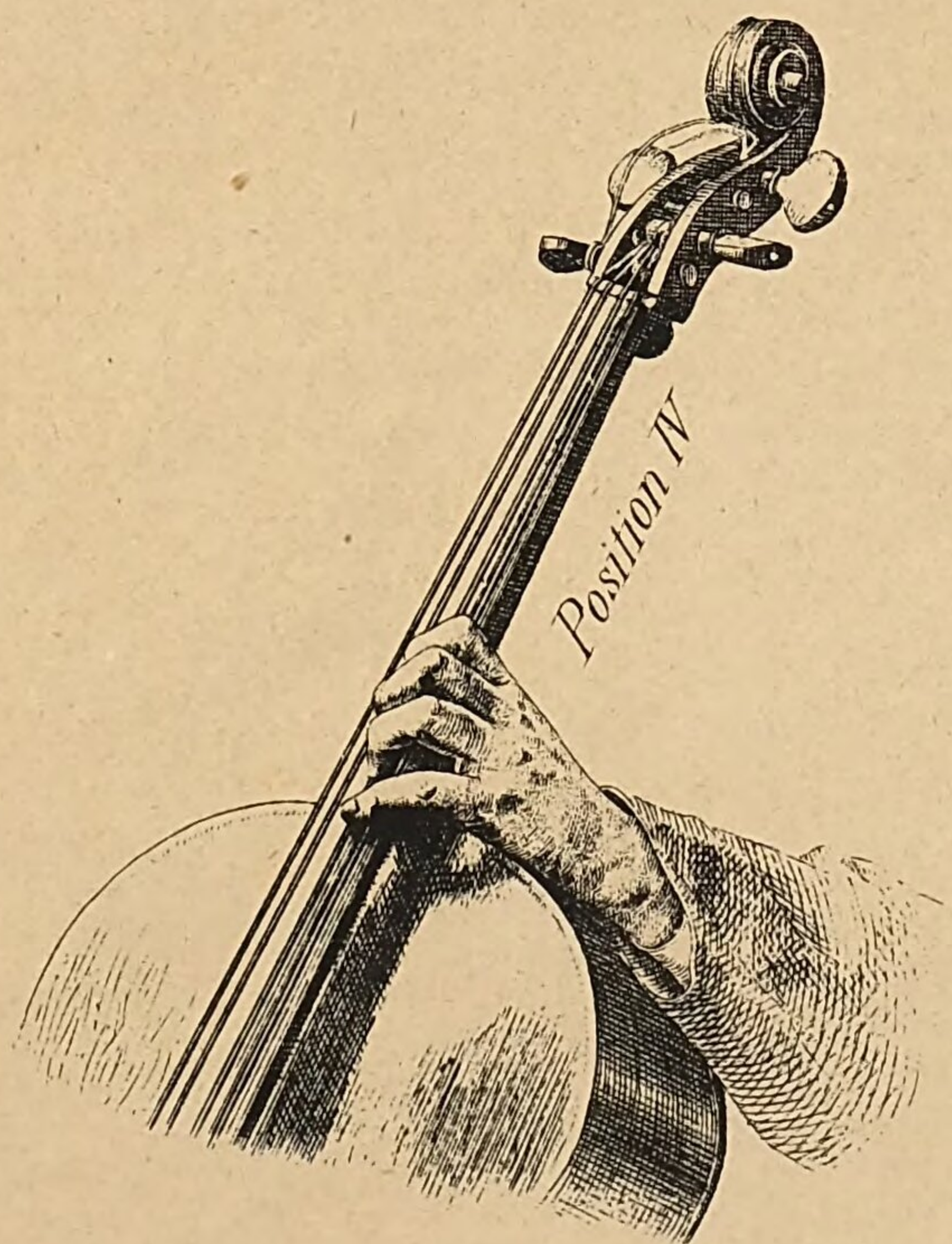
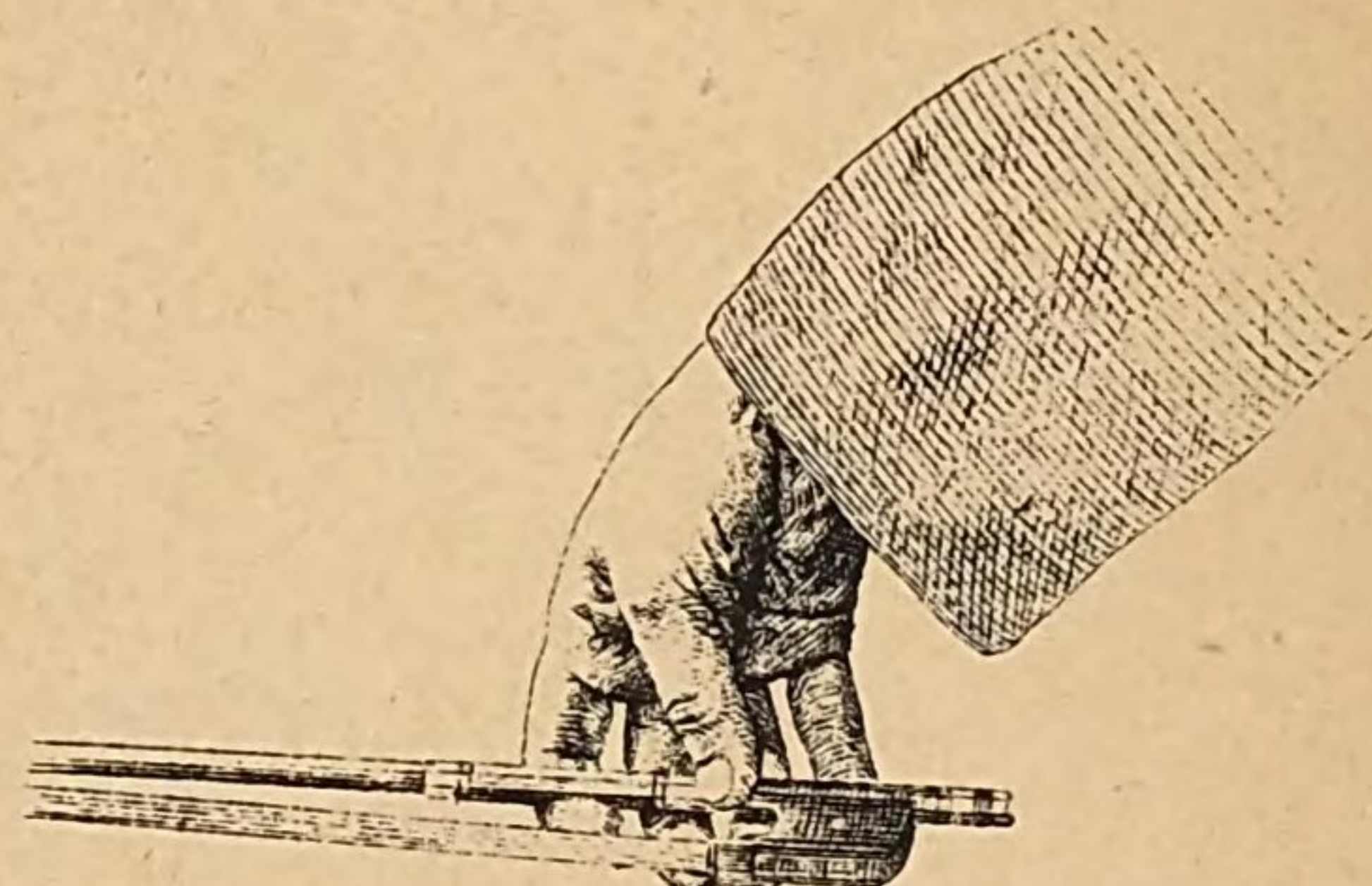
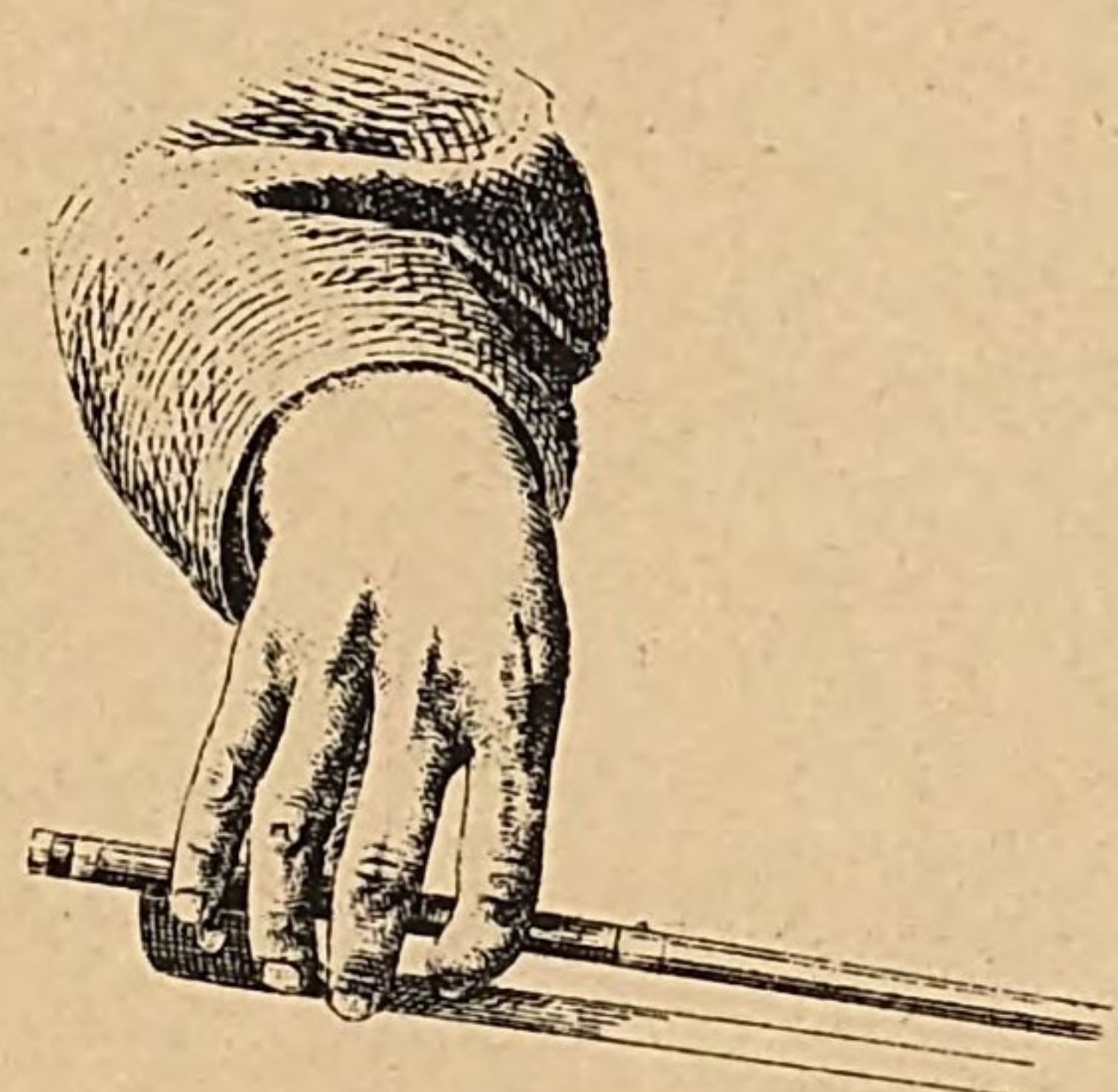
Durch königl. bayr. Ministerialverfügung den Musikschulen in München u. Würzburg empfohlen.

Haltung

des Instruments, des Bogens und der linken Hand.

*Manière de tenir l'instrument,
l'archet et la main gauche.*

*Holding of the instrument,
the bow and the left hand.*



AVANT-PROPOS.

L'auteur de cette Méthode, ayant enseigné bien des années, a fait l'expérience que l'élève en étudiant la part technique de l'instrument doit s'acquérir en même temps le sens pour la mesure, la mélodie et l'harmonie. Pour arriver à ce but, l'auteur a choisi une Méthode nouvelle, en ajoutant à la plupart des exercices un accompagnement facile de piano, avec lequel l'élève apprendra plus aisément et en moins de temps à jouer juste, qu'avec l'accompagnement d'un second Violoncelle, dont le ton est également sonore. En outre le Piano est l'instrument le plus répandu, de manière qu'il sera très-facile de trouver toujours quelqu'un qui se charge de l'accompagnement. Un autre grand avantage de cette Méthode est, (pour les connaisseurs probablement chose principale,) que les exercices nécessaires pour les doigts et l'archet sont distribués parmi les morceaux, que les positions sont traitées à fond et que les gammes sont d'accord avec les positions. Ce n'est qu'au commencement de l'école que les exercices sont accompagnés d'un second Violoncell, mais les lignes d'accompagnement de Piano, qui se trouvent dans les exercices, concernant les agréments, le chant, les doubles cordes, le staccato et la pose du pousse etc. et qui sont marquées par un *, peuvent aussi être exécutées sur un autre Violoncelle, afin que le maître puisse expliquer et montrer sur l'instrument même les avantages mentionnés au commencement. Si l'accompagnement est en clef de sol, il faut le jouer une octave plus basse comme autrefois.

Enfin, observez bien que les exercices des doigts et de l'archet, ayant le signe de répétition, soient joués d'abord lentement et peu à peu plus vite, jusqu'à ce qu'une certaine égalité et agilité soient atteintes.

VORWORT.

Der Verfasser dieser Schule hat durch langjährigen Unterricht die Erfahrung gemacht, dass der Schüler bei Erlernung der Technik des Instrumentes auch gleichzeitig Sinn für Takt, Melodie und die damit verbundene Harmonie bekommen müsse. Um dieses zu ermöglichen, hat der Verfasser einen bis jetzt noch unbetretenen Weg eingeschlagen, indem er zu den meisten Übungsstücken eine einfache Klavierbegleitung gesetzt hat. Der Schüler lernt durch die Unterstützung des Klaviers bedeutend leichter und viel schneller rein spielen, als wenn er immer nur ein ebenso tiefes und gleichartiges Instrument wie das Violoncell zur Begleitung hat; auch trifft man das Klavier überall an, ebenso in jeder gebildeten Familie einen Spieler oder eine Spielerin desselben, so dass dem Lernenden des Violoncells es ermöglicht wird, öfters, selbst beim Üben, mit Begleitung spielen zu können, was äusserst anregend wirkt und bildend für Ohr, Herz und Gemüt ist. Noch ein Hauptvorteil ergibt sich beim Gebrauche dieser Schule, (und dieses erscheint vielleicht für den Kenner als das vorwiegend Praktischste,) dass die notwendigen Finger- und Bogenstudien zwischen die Übungsstücke eingestreut, die Positionen äusserst gründlich behandelt und die Tonleitern nach diesen geordnet sind. Da es notwendig ist, dass der Lehrer dem Lernenden wie bei den ersten Anfangsgründen, so auch bei manchen folgenden Übungen die speziellen Kunstgriffe durch eigenes Vorspielen ersichtlich macht, so sind bei den Übungen in den Verzierungen, Doppelgriffen, Staccato, Daumeneinsatz etc. die mit * bezeichneten Zeilen der Klavierbegleitungen so gesetzt, dass sie als Violoncellstimmen benützt werden können. Steht diese Stimme im Violinschlüssel, so ist derselbe nach älterer Art zu lesen, nämlich eine Oktave tiefer.

Zum Schlusse sei bemerkt, dass die Finger- und Bogenübungen, welche in Repetitionszeichen eingeschlossen sind, erst langsam, dann nach und nach schneller, und so lange geübt werden sollen, bis eine gewisse Egalität und Geläufigkeit erzielt ist.

PREFACE.

The author of this work, having many years experience, has come to the conclusion, that the pupil in acquiring the technic of the instrument must at the same time attain the knowledge of time, melody and harmony therewith combined. Now to reach this purpose the author has taken a way till now unknown that is adding to most of the exercises a simple Pianoforte accompaniment. The pupil will be able by the aid of the Pianoforte to play better in tune in a shorter time than it would be the case when being accompanied by a similar and deep sounding instrument as the Violoncello, and a Pianoforte is to be met with almost everywhere. Taking this advice the pupil will find that it will produce the desired effect. Another great advantage results from the use of this method and this may perhaps appear in the eyes of the connoisseur as the most practicable, that the necessary exercises for the left hand and the bow are distributed amongst the studies; at the same time the Positions and the Scales are arranged accordingly. Only the first exercises, at the beginning of the School, have the accompaniment of the Violoncello and even those lines for the Pianoforte, which are marked * may be played by the teacher on the Violoncello, this would be the case with the graces, double stops, shakes, staccato, thumb position etc., so that the teacher himself may show to his pupil the advantages already mentioned in the beginning of this school. Should the lines accompaniment be written in the Treble Clef they must be played in the old style, that is an octave lower.

Finally it must be observed, that the exercises for the left hand and the bow, especially those, being closed by the sign of repetition, are to be repeated at first slowly, then gradually increase till easiness and equality are attained.

Le Violoncelle,

qui est une transformation de la gidevant Gambe, fut construit au 17^{me} siècle; c'est l'instrument qui ressemble le plus à la voix humaine et qui possède les qualités nécessaires pour exprimer le mieux les différentes dispositions de l'âme en touchant le coeur par des sons doux et mélodieux.

Position du corps pour tenir l'instrument.

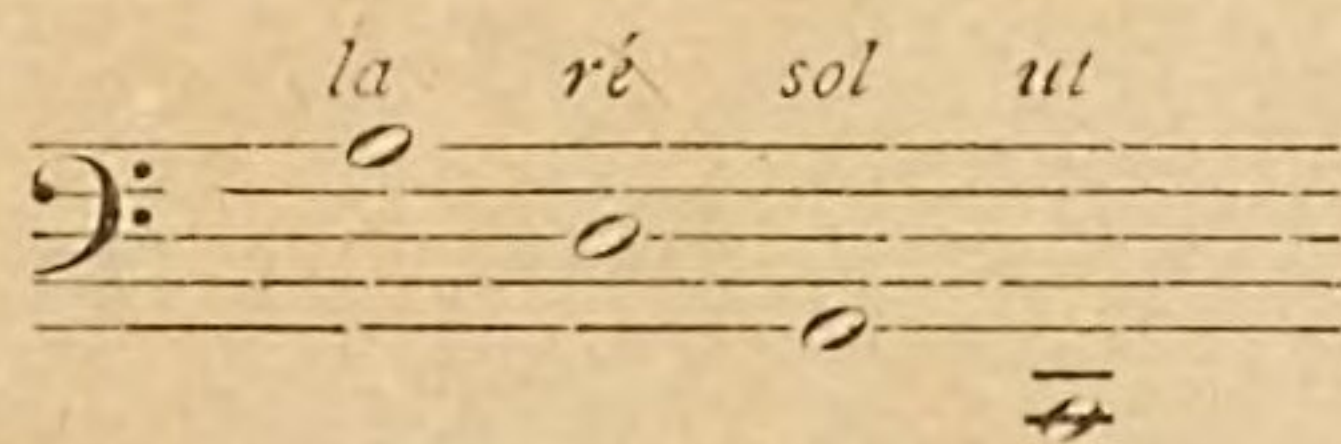
Il faut que l'élève soit assis sur le bord de la chaise, qu'il étende un peu le pied gauche et qu'il retire le pied droit. L'instrument doit être placé entre les jambes, de manière que le bord inférieur du fond touche la jambe gauche, le bord inférieur de la table la jambe droite. Le bord supérieur du fond doit toucher légèrement le corps. Quand on se sert du ferret (goupille), il faut qu'il soit d'une longueur, afin que la cheville la plus basse soit à la hauteur et éloignée à peu près de 2 cm. de l'oreille gauche, pour éviter de pousser contre le genou gauche en touchant la corde de LA.

Manière de tenir l'archet.

On tient l'archet par la main droite afin que le bout du pouce s'incline un peu du côté vers le coin de la hausse, l'index doit s'avancer de manière que la jointure de dessus se place sur la baguette et que le bout du doigt du milieu touche les crins de l'archet, les deux autres doigts doivent se mettre en même temps légèrement sur la hausse et la baguette. En tirant l'archet, c'est à dire, commençant au talon, il faut qu'on tienne le poignet un peu élevé, le coude abaissé ainsi que la pointe de l'archet, qu'on mène à travers les cordes, éloigné à peu près de 3 cm. du chevalet en observant que le poignet s'incline peu à peu. En poussant l'archet, c'est à dire, commençant à la pointe, il faut relever le poignet peu à peu, pour que l'archet, en passant sur les cordes, soit en rectangle avec ces dernières. Les crins de l'archet doivent s'incliner vers le chevalet sur la corde de LA, RÉ et SOL, mais sur la corde de l'UT la tenue de l'archet doit être telle que les crins se trouvent justement au dessus de la baguette.

De l'accord du Violoncelle.

On accorde le Violoncelle en Quintes:



Au commencement on fera mieux d'accorder d'après le Piano ou de quelque autre instrument en touchant les notes ci-devant nommées. En tournant les chevilles, pressez la main contre la tête de l'instrument pour éviter que les chevilles ne glissent en arrière.

De la tenue de la main gauche.

La main gauche doit se placer au manche du Violoncelle de manière que le pouce se trouve en jouant les premières positions du côté du manche à peu près vis-à-vis de l'index et du doigt du milieu; les doigts, en se courbant, tombent comme des marteaux sur les cordes. Le bras gauche conserve une tenue dégagée.

Das Violoncell,

eine Umgestaltung der früheren Gamba, ist im Anfange des 17. Jahrhunderts aufgekommen. Es ist dasjenige Instrument, welches der menschlichen Stimme am nächsten verwandt und des höchsten Ausdruckes fähig ist.

Haltung des Instrumentes.

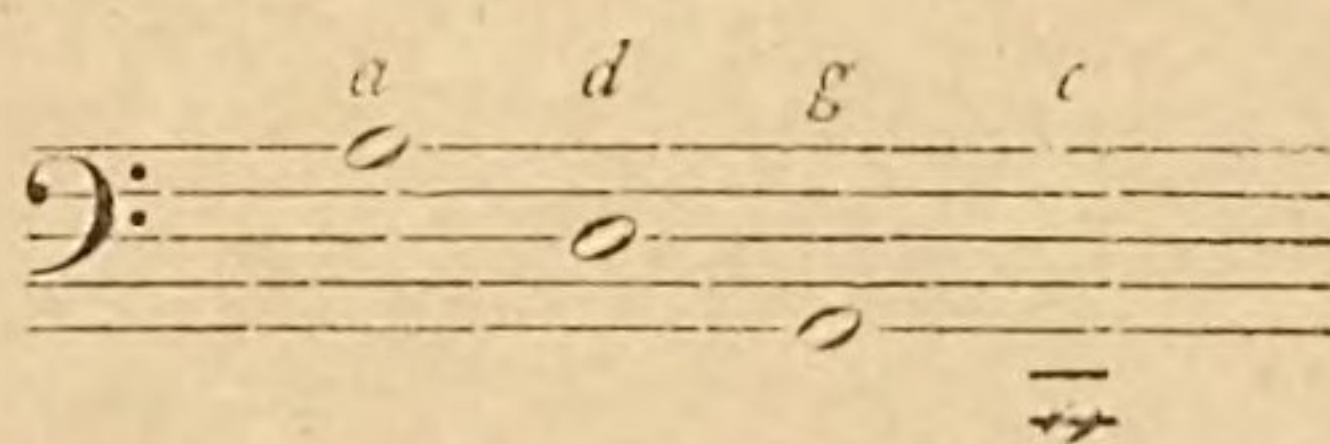
Der Spieler setze sich auf den vorderen Teil des Stuhles, strecke den linken Fuss ein wenig aus und setze den rechten Fuss weiter zurück. Das Instrument wird mit den Beinen so gehalten, dass der untere Rand des Bodens an das linke und der untere Rand des Deckels an das rechte Bein zu liegen kommt; der obere Rand des Bodens lehnt sich ganz leicht an den Körper. Wendet man einen Stift (Stachel) an, so wähle man diesen so hoch, dass der unterste Wirbel in gleicher Linie, etwa ein paar cm. vom linken Ohr entfernt ist und man nicht beim Anstreichen der A-Saite Gefahr läuft, an das linke Knie zu stossen.

Von der Führung des Bogens.

Der Bogen wird mit der rechten Hand so gefasst, dass die Daumenspitze ein wenig seitwärts an die Spitze des Frosches zu liegen kommt, der Zeigefinger so weit vorrückt, dass er mit der Biegung seines obersten Gelenkes auf die Bogenstange, der Mittelfinger mit der Spitze an die Haare und die zwei übrigen Finger ungezwungen an den Frosch und die Stange zu liegen kommen. Der Bogen wird auf der A, D und G-Saite so zum Strich angesetzt, dass die Haarfläche dem Stege zugekehrt erscheint; die C-Saite jedoch muss mit der ganzen Haarfläche angestrichen werden. Beim Herunterstrich (d. h. vom Frosche zur Spitze gezogen) biege man das rechte Handgelenk ein wenig, senke den Ellbogen und auch die Spitze des Bogens ein wenig, führe den Bogen etwa 3 cm. vom Stege entfernt über die Saiten und lasse das Handgelenk langsam einsinken. Im Hinaufstrich (d. h. von der Spitze zum Frosche gezogen) hebe man das Handgelenk nach und nach, damit der Bogen die Saite immer gerade durchschneidet.

Von der Stimmung des Violoncells.

Das Instrument wird in Quinten:



gestimmt. Anfangs stimme man womöglich nach dem Klavier oder nach einem anderen Instrument ein, indem man sich oben bezeichnete Töne angibt. Beim Umdrehen der Wirbel übe man einen festen Druck gegen den Wirbelkasten aus, damit der Wirbel nicht herunterschnellt.

Von der Haltung der linken Hand.

Die linke Hand legt sich so an den Hals des Instrumentes, dass der Daumen in den ersten Lagen an der hinteren Seite ungefähr gegenüber der Mitte des 1. und 2. Fingers ruht. Die Finger müssen gleichsam wie Hämmer auf die Saiten fallen. Der linke Arm behält eine ungezwungene Haltung.

The Violoncello,

which is formed from the former Bass-Viol, was constructed in the 17th century and is the instrument which most resembles the human voice.

On holding the instrument.

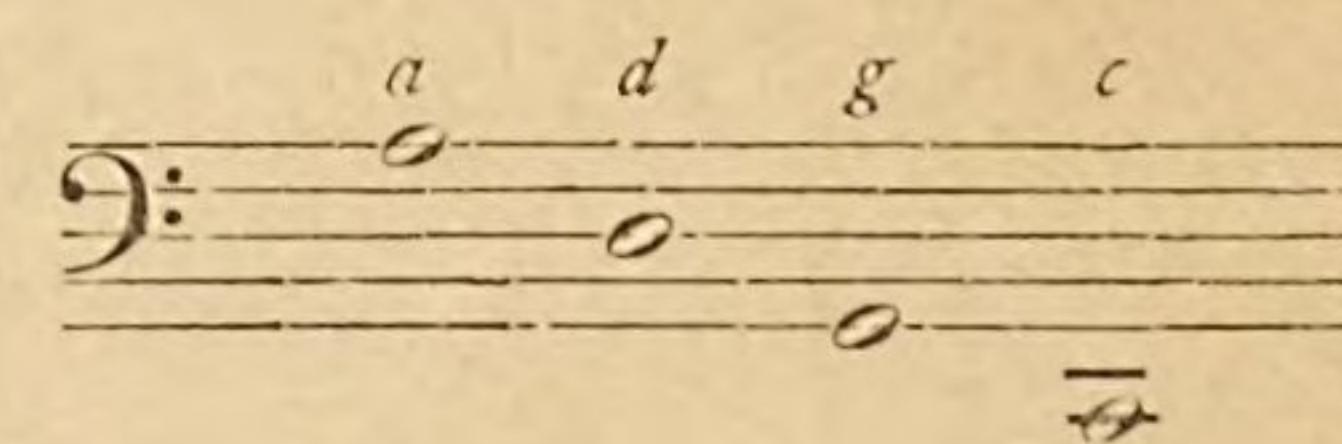
The pupil must sit on the border of the chair, advance the left foot a little and draw back the right one; the Violoncello is held by the means of the legs, that is in such a manner, that the lower edge of the back of the instrument touches the left leg, and the upper edge of the back must lean easily against the body of the player. When using a tail-pin of the instrument, it is necessary to have it so long, that the lowest screw reaches the left ear at about two or three inches distance, so as not to run the risk of knocking the left knee with the bow in striking the A string.

On holding the bow.

The bow is to be held by the right hand, so that the tip of the thumb is placed sideways against the corner of the nut; the forefinger must be placed in such a manner, so as to press the stick with the upper joint; the tip of the middle finger must touch the hair and the other fingers take an easy and natural position lying on the nut. On playing the down bow, that is starting from the heel, the wrist of the right hand is to be held a little upwards, the elbows and the point of the bow must be lowered and the bow must be drawn across the strings at about three inches from the bridge, whilst the wrist is gradually sinking. Playing the up bow, that is starting from the point, the wrist must be raised gradually, so that the bow crosses the strings in a straight line. The hair of the bow in passing over the A, D & G string, is to lean sideways towards the bridge, but on the C string the bow is to be held in such a manner that the whole hair lies flatly on the strings.

On tuning the Violoncello.

This instrument is tuned by fifths:



in beginning to learn it, it is advisable to tune to the Piano or some other well tuned instrument by giving the above mentioned notes; when turning the pegs, one ought to press them as far into the peg-box as possible, as they are apt to slip.

The position of the left hand.

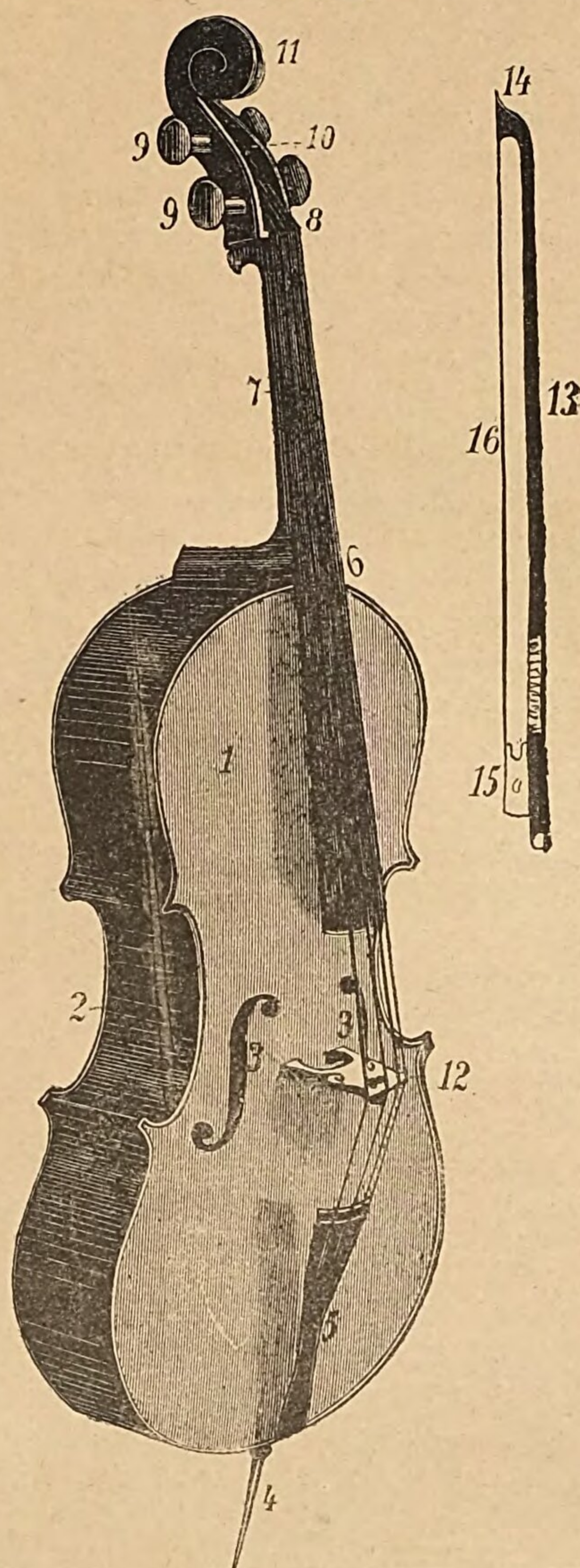
The left hand leans against the neck of the instrument, so that the thumb in the first positions rests on the back of the neck opposite the fore and middle-finger; the fingers must be in an upright position and are to fall with the utmost strength and precision on the strings. The left arm maintains an easy attitude.

Les noms des parts du Violoncelle et de l'archet.

1. La table et en bas le fond.
2. L'éclisse.
3. Les F
4. L'épine.
5. Le tire-cordes.
6. La touche.
7. Le manche.
8. Le sillet.
9. Les chevilles.
10. La caisse des chevilles.
11. La coquille.
12. Le chevalet.
13. La baguette.
14. La pointe de l'archet.
15. La hausse de l'archet
16. Les crins.

Benennung der Teile des Violoncells und des Bogens.

1. Die Decke und gegenüber der Boden.
2. Die Zargen.
3. Die F-Löcher.
4. Der Stiften oder Stachel.
5. Der Saitenhalter
6. Das Griffbrett.
7. Der Hals.
8. Der Sattel.



Violoncello.

Name of the parts of the Violoncello and of the bow.

1. The top and on the opposite the bottom.
2. The ribs.
3. The F holes.
4. The tail-pin.
5. The tail-piece.
6. The finger board.
7. The neck.
8. The saddle.
9. The peg.
10. The peg-box.
11. The scroll.
12. The bridge.
13. The bow-stick.
14. The head.
15. The nut.
16. The hair.

9. Die Wirbel.
10. Der Wirbelkasten.
11. Die Schnecke.
12. Der Steg.
13. Die Bogenstange.
14. Der Kopf.
15. Der Frosch.
16. Die Haare.

A ceux qui ont l'intention de s'instruire du développement de l'art de jouer du violoncelle, l'on peut recommander l'ouvrage: L'histoire du Violoncelle, par J. W. de Wasielewski: Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel.

Les éléments de la musique, exposés en peu de phrases nécessaires pour celui qui veut apprendre à jouer du violoncelle.

Les cinq lignes de l'écriture de musique notée s'appellent le système de notes.

Les notes s'appellent dans la clef de Fa: $\text{F}\sharp$

Wer sich für den Entwicklungsgang des Violoncells interessiert, dem möge das Werk „Geschichte des Violoncells von J. W. von Wasielewski“ bestens empfohlen sein: Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel.

Kurzgefasste für den Violoncellunterricht notwendige Elementar-Musiklehre.

Die fünf Linien in der Notenschrift nennt man Notensystem.

Die Noten heissen im Bassschlüssel $\text{F}\sharp$

For those who are interested in the history of the Violoncell can be recommended the Work „History of the Violoncell by J. W. v. Wasielewski“: Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel.

The rudiments of music, necessary for learning the violoncello.

The five lines of the notewriting are called notesystem.

The notes are called in the Bass-clef $\text{F}\sharp$

sur les lignes: Auf den Linien: on the lines:	dans les spaces intermédiaires: in den Zwischenräumen: in the spaces:	au dessus des lignes: über den Linien: over the lines:
<i>g h(b) d f a</i> <i>sol si re fa la</i>	<i>a c e g</i> <i>la ut mi sol</i>	<i>f g a b c</i> <i>fa mi re ut</i>

Les sept tons naturels se nomment:

Die sieben natürlichen Töne heissen:

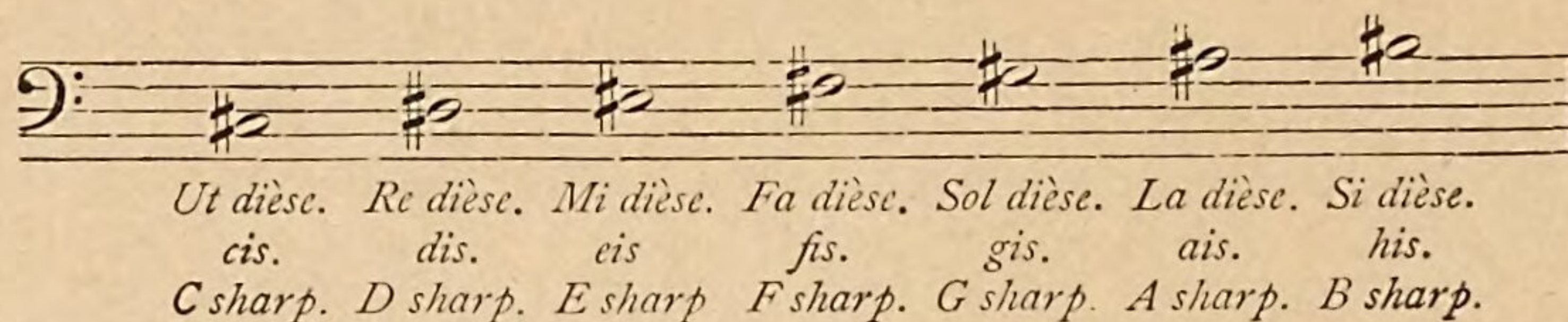
The seven uatural tones are called:

c d e f g a h(b)
ut re mi fa sol la si

Ces tons peuvent être haussés par le précédent signe # (dièse) d'un demi ton, et dans ce cas, ils se nomment:

Dieselben können durch ein vorstehendes Zeichen # (Kreuz) um einen halben Ton erhöht werden und heißen:

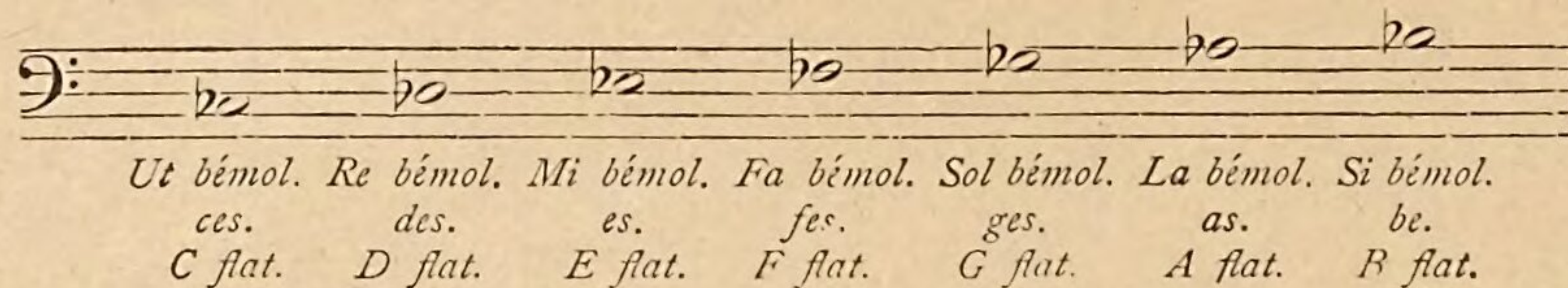
These tones can be raised with the sign # by half a tone and will then be called:



Par le signe bémol b les tones sont baissés d'un demi ton et alors ils se nomment:

Durch das Zeichen b (Be) werden die Töne um einen halben Ton erniedrigt und heißen:

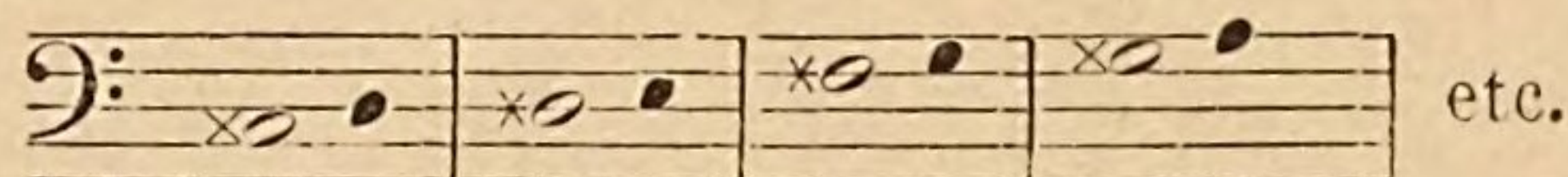
The tones will be lowered with the sign b by half a tone and will be called:



Les doubles dièses (x) haussent les notes de tout un ton.

Das Zeichen x (Doppelkreuz) erhöht die Noten noch um einen halben Ton mehr; z. B.

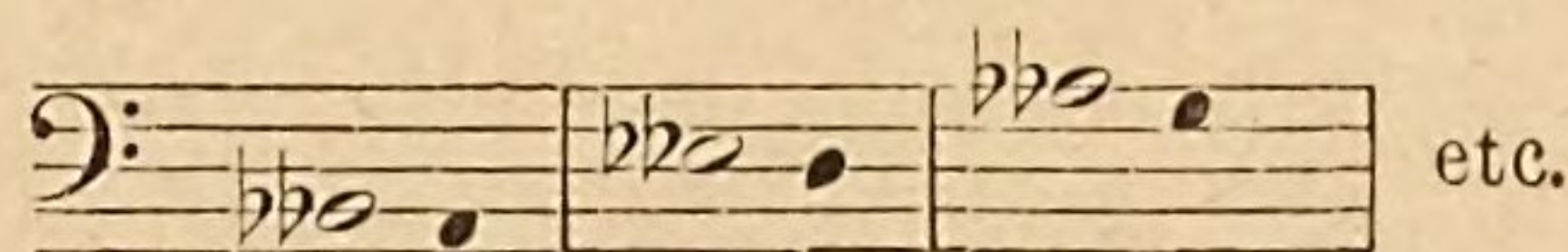
The double sharp (x) raises a whole tone higher.



Les doubles bémols (bb) baissent les notes de tout un ton.

Das Doppelbe (bb) erniedrigt die Note um einen ganzen Ton.

The double flat lowers a whole tone.



Le signe z se nomme un bécarré, qui replace la note.

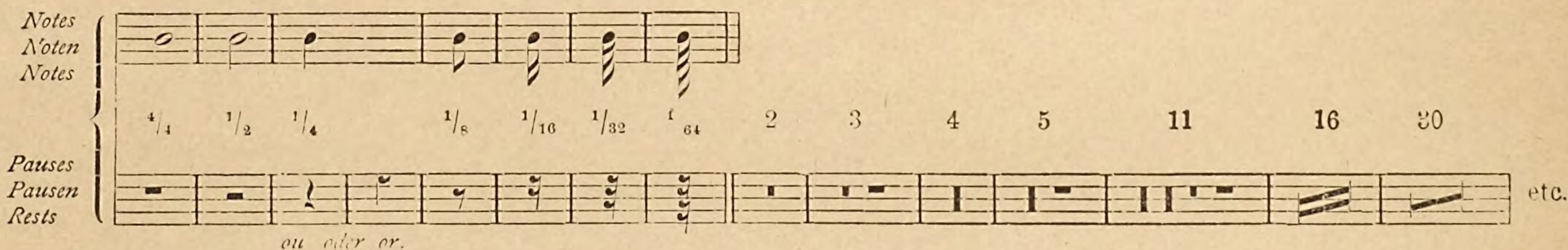
Das Auflösungs- oder Wiederherstellungszeichen ist z.

The z is called the restoration-sign.

La valeur des notes et des pauses:

Der Wert der Noten und Pausen ist folgender:

The value of notes and rests.



Le point après une note ou pause les allonge de la moitié de sa valeur.

Der Punkt nach einer Note oder Pause verlängert dieselbe um die Hälfte ihres Wertes.

The dot prolongs the duration of the note or rest behind which it is placed, one half in addition to its original value.

Les deux points allongent les notes de nouveau de la moitié de la moitié.

Der Doppelpunkt verlängert die Note wieder um die Hälfte der Hälfte.

The second dot gives an additional quarter to the length of the original note.

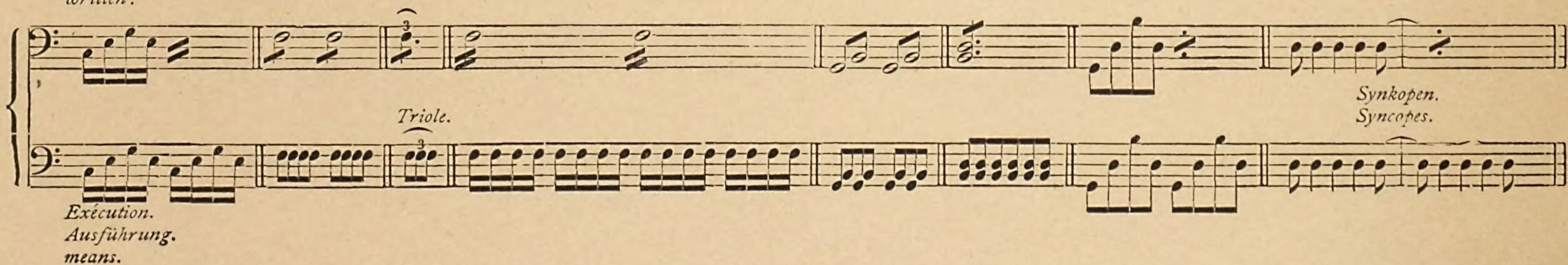


Abréviations.

Abkürzungen in der Notenschrift:

Abbreviations.

Exemple:
Schreibart:
written:



Exécution.
Ausführung.
means.

||: || Signe de répétition.
 ^ fermate ou point de repos.

Gamme.

La gamme diatonique consiste de cinq entiers et de deux demi-tons.

Dans la gamme majeure les demi-tons sont entre le 3. et 4., et entre le 7. et 8. degré.

Dans la gamme mineure le 6. et 7. degré est élevé en haut et les demi-tons gisent entre le 2. et 3., et entre le 7. et 8. degré.

L'accord majeur et mineur consiste du 1. 3. et 5. ton de la gamme, p. e.

||: || Wiederholungszeichen.
 ^ Fermate, Halt- oder Ruhezeichen.

Tonleiter.

Die diatonische Tonleiter besteht aus 5 ganzen und 2 halben Tönen.

In der Durtonleiter liegen die halben Töne zwischen der 3. zur 4. und 7. zur 8. Tonstufe.

In der Molltonleiter wird die 6. und 7. Tonstufe aufwärts erhöht und liegen die halben Töne zwischen der 2. zur 3. und 7. zur 8. Tonstufe.

Der Dur- und Molldreiklang besteht aus dem 1. 3. und 5. Ton der Tonleiter, z. B.

||: || Repetition sign.
 ^ Sign of repose.

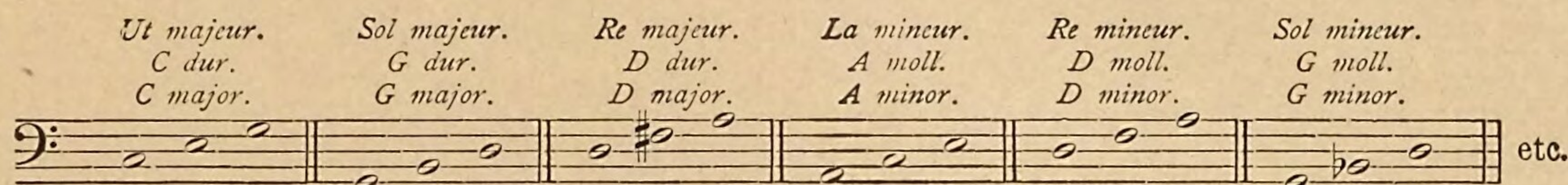
Scale.

The diatonic scale consists out of 5 wholes and two half tones.

The half tones of the major scale are between the 3. and 4. and the 7. and 8. gradation.

The 6. and 7. gradation of the minor-scale will be raised upwards; the half tones are between the second and third and the seventh and eighth gradation.

The major- and minor-accord is consisting out of the 1. 3. and 5. tone of the scale for instance, f. e.



Des tons.

On a 12 tons majeurs et 12 mineurs.

Ut majeur — La mineur.

1 #

Sol „ — Mi „

2 #

Re „ — Si „

3 #

La „ — Fa dièse mineur.

4 #

Mi „ — Ut „

5 #

Si „ — Sol „

6 #

{ Fa dièse majeur — Re dièse mineur.

6 b

{ Sol bémol majeur — Mi bémol mineur.

5 b

Re „ „ — Si „ „

4 b

La „ „ — Fa mineur.

3 b

Mi „ „ — Ut „

2 b

Si „ „ — Sol „

1 b

Fa majeur — Re „

La gamme chromatique consiste de demi-tons.

Tonarten.

Die 12 Dur- und 12 Molltonarten sind:

C dur — A moll.

1 #

G „ — E „

2 #

D „ — H „

3 #

A „ — Fis „

4 #

E „ — Cis „

5 #

H „ — Gis „

6 #

{ Fis „ — Dis „

6 b

{ Ges „ — Es „

5 b

Des „ — B „

4 b

As „ — F „

3 b

Es „ — C „

2 b

B „ — G „

1 b

F „ — D „

Die chromatische Tonleiter besteht aus halben Tönen:

The tones.

There are 12 major and 12 minor-scales:

C major — A minor.

1 #

G „ — E „

2 #

D „ — B „

3 #

A „ — F sharp minor

4 #

E „ — C „

5 #

B „ — G „

6 #

{ F sharp major — D sharp minor.

6 b

{ G flat major — E flat minor.

5 b

D „ „ — B „ „

4 b

A „ „ — F minor.

3 b

E „ „ — C „

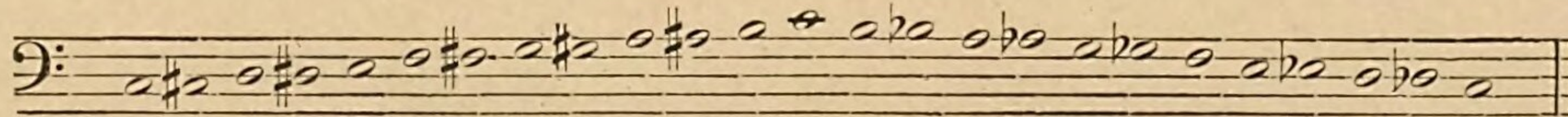
2 b

B „ „ — G „

1 b

F „ „ — D „

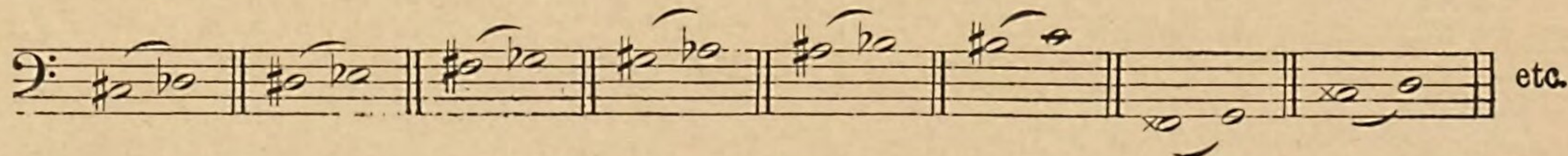
The scale chromatic consists out of half tones:



Tons enharmoniques:

Enharmonische Töne sind:

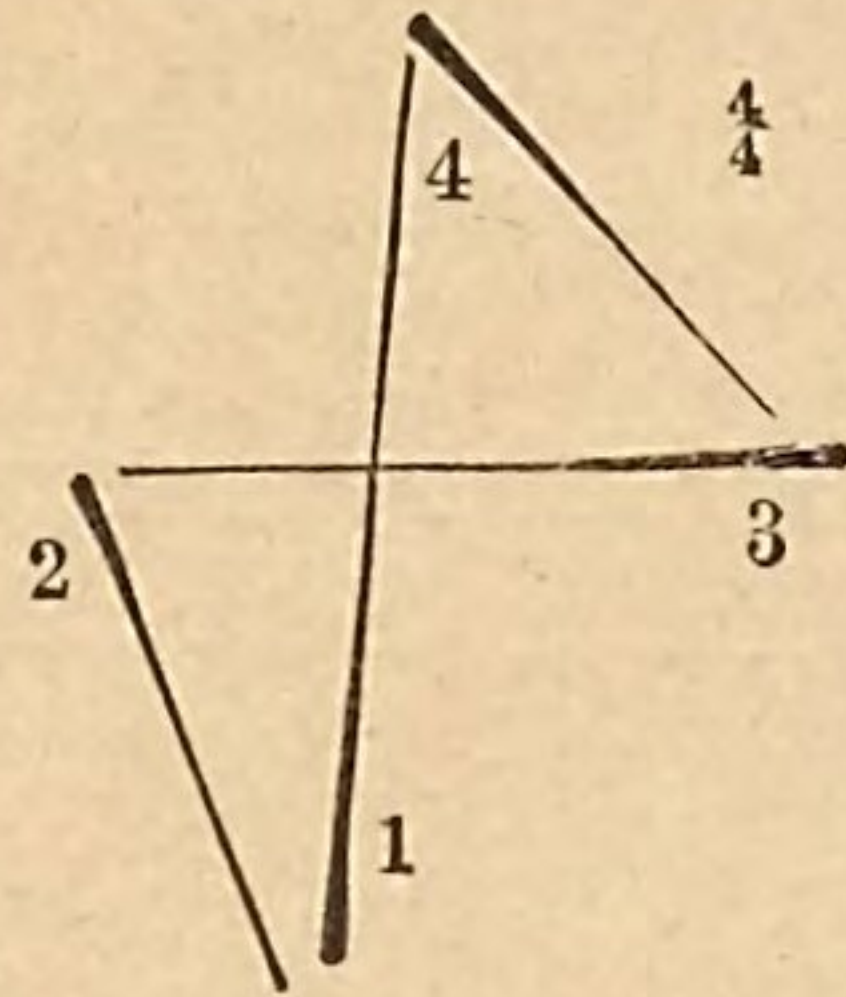
Enharmonic tones are:



De la mesure.

La mesure, qui indique la valeur des notes dans l'espace d'une barre de mesure, est écrite au commencement de la pièce, p. e. $\text{C} = \frac{4}{4}$ ou mesure à quatre temps, alors les autres paires mesures comme $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ et les impaires comme $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ etc.

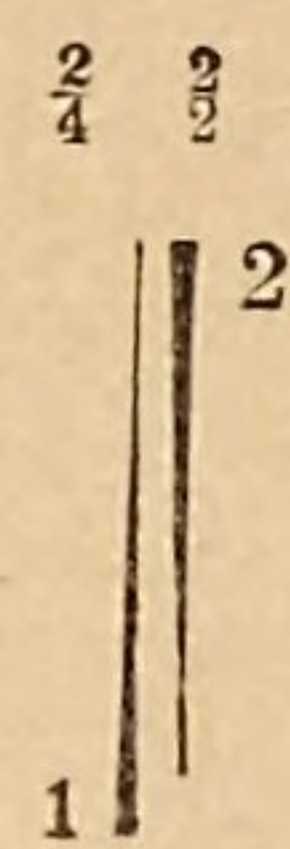
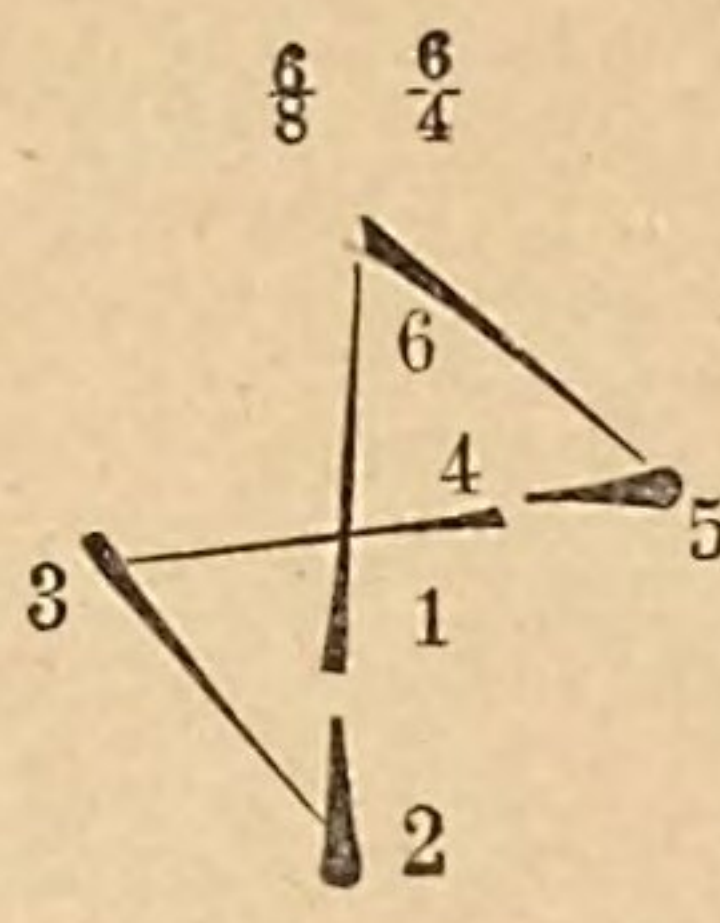
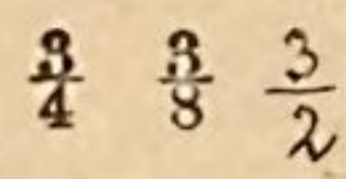
Le temps fort tombe dans la mesure à $\frac{4}{4} = \text{C}$ sur la 1. et 3. part de mesure, dans la mesure à $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ sur la première, dans la mesure à $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ sur la première et quatrième, dans la mesure à $\frac{9}{8}$ sur la 1. 4. et 7., et dans la mesure à $\frac{12}{8}$ sur la 1. 4. 7. et 10. part de mesure. On bat la mesure ainsi:



Vom Takt.

Die Taktart, die den Wert der Noten innerhalb eines Taktes angibt, steht zu Anfang des Tonstückes z. B. $\text{C} = \frac{4}{4}$ oder ganzer Takt. Dann die anderen geraden Takte wie $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ und die ungeraden wie $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ etc.

Der schwere Takteil fällt im $\frac{4}{4} = \text{C}$ auf den 1. und 3. Takteil, im $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ auf den ersten, im $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ auf den 1. und 4. im $\frac{9}{8}$ auf den 1. 4. und 7. und im $\frac{12}{8}$ Takt auf den 1. 4. 7. und 10. Takteil. Der Takt wird gegeben:



The measure.

The measure of time, which indicates the worth of the notes inside the bar, is written on the commencement of the music-piece, for instance $\text{C} = \frac{4}{4}$ or one whole measure, the other measures for instance $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ and the odd measures $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ etc.

The heavy part of time of the $\frac{4}{4} = \text{C}$ fall at the 1. and 3. time, of the $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ at the first, of the $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ at the first and fourth, of the $\frac{9}{8}$ at the 1. 4. and 7. and of the $\frac{12}{8}$ at the 1. 4. 7. and 10. time-beat. The time will be beaten:

Des clefs.

Pour le violoncelle on fait usage de trois clefs à cause du grand diapason de cet instrument. Elles sont exposées ici selon leur unisson.

Von den Schlüsseln.

Bei dem Violoncell sind wegen des grossen Tonumfanges des Instrumentes drei Schlüssel gebräuchlich. Sie sind hier nach ihrem Einklang zusammengestellt.

The keys.

Three keys are used for the Violoncello in accordance to the great tone-extent of this instrument. There are unissimo:

Clef de Fa.
Bass-Schlüssel.
Bass clef.

Clef de sol.
Tenor-Schlüssel.
Tenor-clef.

Clef de Sol.
Violin-Schlüssel.
Treble-clef.

La clef de sol de l'ancien ordre doit être jouée une octave plus basse, si que le premier ton, par exemple sol, doit être considéré comme la corde vide.

Der Violinschlüssel nach älterer Art ist eine Oktave tiefer zu spielen, so dass hier der erste Ton (z. B.) G als leere Saite zu nehmen wäre.

The violin key or treble-clef of elder ordre must be played one octave lower, so that the first tone, for instance G must be considered as open string.

Les positions

seront expliquées en détail dans la deuxième partie; voici un exemple des positions les plus en usage pour commencer sur la première et deuxième corde.

Die Positionen

werden im 2. Heft dieser Schule eingehend behandelt; hier folgt nur ein kurzes Beispiel der Gebräuchlichsten für den Anfang auf der A und D Saite ohne Vorzeichen.

The positions

will be explained at large in the second book of this school; the following is only a plain example of the positions most in use for beginning on the A and D string.

La corde.
A Saite.
A string.

Re corde.
D Saite.
D string.

Position I

Position II

Position III

Position IV

Flageolet

Dans la quatrième position la main se met sur le corps de l'instrument.

Les tons du Flageolet (harmoniques) sont produits en touchant la corde très-légèrement du doigt sans la presser.

Si l'on touche la moitié de la corde en Flageolet, le ton est celui de l'octave de la corde.

Si l'on en touche le tiers, le ton est celui de la quinte de la corde, dans la deuxième octave.

Si l'on en touche la quinte, le ton est celui de la tierce de la corde dans la 2. octave.

Si l'on en touche la moitié de la moitié, le ton est celui de la 2. octave de la corde.

Pizzicato.

Le nom „Pizzicato“ est adopté à des passages, qui ne sont pas joués de l'archet, mais touchés de l'index de la main droite, durant que le pouce se met sur le côté du manche.

Bei der 4. Position setzt sich die Hand auf den Korpus des Instrumentes.

Flageolet wird hervorgebracht, indem der Finger die Saite ganz leicht berührt, ohne aufzudrücken.

Die Hälfte der Saite gibt im Flageolet die Oktave derselben.

Ein Drittel eine Quinte der Saite in der 2. Oktave.

Ein Fünftel eine Terze der Saite in der 2. Oktave.

Die Hälfte der Hälfte die 2. Oktave der Saite.

Pizzicato.

Die Bezeichnung pizzicato steht bei Stellen, welche nicht mit dem Bogen gestrichen, sondern mit dem Zeigefinger der rechten Hand angespielt werden, während der Daumen sich an die Seite des Griffbrettes setzt.

In the fourth position the hand is resting on the body of the instrument.

Flageolet can be produced by softly touching the string.

In playing the Flageolet the half of the string will produce the octavo of the same.

One third a quinte of the string in the second octavo.

One fifth a terz of the string in the second octavo.

The half of the half the second octavo of the string.

Piccicato.

The pizzicato will not be produced by playing with the bow but by pulling the string with the forefinger, while the thumb is resting on the side of the finger-board.

Préface à la nouvelle édition.

C'est avec une grande satisfaction que je présente au monde musicale la nouvelle édition de ma méthode de violoncelle. Sans doute, je dois ce succès à la circonstance, que j'ai pourvu les exercices, qui sont d'une utilité pratique, d'un accompagnement de piano.

En publiant cette nouvelle édition j'ai ressenti le besoin de faire quelques additions et suppléments pour rendre mon oeuvre plus complet.

Les „Heures de Loisir“, indiquées dans plusieurs places, la sonate de Mozart et les pièces choisies de Beethoven, qui ont été ajoutées uniquement dans le but de stimuler l'ardeur de l'élève et de perfectionner son goût, doivent être regardées comme faisant une partie intégrale de la méthode.

Les études progressives ainsi que les pièces mélodiques intercalées pour former le style et les compositions déjà nommées, tout ensemble forme une méthode complète. En l'étudiant attentivement, l'élève parviendra à son but d'une manière sûre et rapide.

Comme le violoncelle s'apprend rarement sans l'aide d'un maître, je croyais inutile d'ajouter des instructions détaillées; c'est à l'instructeur de faire les explications nécessaires en ne perdant jamais de vue l'individualité de l'élève.

L'auteur.

Vorwort zur neuen verbesserten und vermehrten Auflage.

Mit grosser Freude und Genugthuung begrüsse ich, dass die Schule wieder eine neue Auflage erlebt, und schreibe diesen günstigen Erfolg der praktischen Brauchbarkeit und dem Umstande zu, dass ich die Übungsstücke mit einer Klavierbegleitung versehen habe.

Bei Gelegenheit dieser neuen Auflage fühlte ich mich veranlasst, mehrere Zusätze und Ergänzungen zu machen, um das Werk zu vervollständigen.

Die angezeigten „Mussstunden“, welche sehr anregend sind, sowie die Sonate von Mozart und die Stücke von Beethoven, welche bildend auf den Geschmack des Lernenden wirken, sind als der Schule zugehörend zu betrachten.

Die technischen Übungen in der Schule, welche stufenweise fortschreiten und die in-betweenfallenden Ton-Vortragsstücke und Studien bilden dann ein geschlossenes Unterrichtswerk und führen den Lernenden sicher und bald zum Ziele.

Da das Violoncell selten ohne Lehrer erlernt wird, so sind ins Detail gehende Andeutungen nicht notwendig, da diese der Lehrer zu geben hat und stets der Persönlichkeit des Lernenden anpassen muss.

Der Verfasser.

Preface to the new edition.

With great satisfaction I herewith present the new Edition of my „Violoncello school“ to the musical world, attributing this favorable success to its practical usefulness and the advantage of having supplied the exercises with a piano accompaniment.

For the sake of rendering this new edition more complete, I was obliged to enlarge it by a few more additions and supplements.

The „Hours of Leisure“ as well as the Sonate of Mozart and the pieces selected from Beethoven are calculated to afford enjoyment and to cultivate the taste of the scholar and must be considered as forming an integral part of the school.

The technical Exercises of this school, which gradually proceed to a finished style of delivery and the pieces interspersed, which are destined to teach the art of performance and develop the purity of intonation, as well as the above mentioned selections, form a complete methode and will surely and readily lead the pupil to his aim.

As the Violoncello is rarely learnt without a teacher, particular notions are not necessary, as the teacher has to give these and has to adapt them to the personal qualities of his pupil.

The author.

Remarque sur l'usage de cette méthode pour apprendre le Violoncelle dans des Collèges, des Ecoles normales etc.

Pour ceux qui cultivent la musique comme étude accessoire, il n'est pas nécessaire de suivre exactement les exercices en file, plutôt il suffit d'apprendre à fond dans le

Cahier II les exercices de position et les pièces numérotées avec les gammes faisant parti des pièces; les dernières s'étendant sur 2 octaves.

Cahier III. Il faut également passer après avoir étudié les diverses manières d'agrément de suite sur les morceaux d'exécution.

Dans le Cahier IV il est besoin de commencer avec les études sur la pose du pouce. Les exercices plus difficiles pour les doigts et l'archet sont à omettre et puis poursuivre les premières pièces numérotées avec la pose du pouce.

L'élève étant alors assez familier avec les positions, les agréments, la pose du pouce et les coups d'archet les plus essentiels, il lui est encore recommandé d'apprendre pour étude retardée les exercices qu'il a passés.

Comme exercices de lecture il est à recommander à côté du cours:

Anmerkung für den Gebrauch dieser Violoncell-Schule an Gymnasien, Seminarien etc.

Für Solche, welche die Musik als Nebenfach betreiben, ist es nicht notwendig, die vorgeschriebenen Übungen streng der Reihe nach einzuhalten.

In Heft II genügt die gründliche Erlernung der Positions-Beispiele und der nummerierten Stücke nebst den dazu gehörigen Tonleitern; letztere im Umfange von 2 Oktaven.

Ebenso ist in Heft III nach Einübung der verschiedenen Arten von Verzierungen sofort zu den Vortragsstücken überzugehen.

In Heft IV wird mit den Übungen des Daumeneinsatzes begonnen, schwierigere Finger- und Bogenübungen werden überschlagen und dann zu den ersten nummerierten Stücken mit Daumeneinsatz fortgeschritten.

Ist nun der Lernende hinlänglich mit den Positionen, den Verzierungen, dem Daumeneinsatz und den notwendigsten Stricharten des Bogens vertraut, so ist ihm das inzwischen liegende Übungsmaterial zu späterem Nachstudium noch bestens zu empfehlen.

Als Leseübungen sind neben dem Lehrgang zu empfehlen:

Remark for the use of this Violoncello-School on Gymnasiums, Seminaries etc.

For those who study music only as Dilettantes it is not necessary to keep up strictly the line of exercises.

In Part II of this school it will suffice for them to study thoroughly the exercises of the positions and the numbered pieces with their relating scales; the latter in 2 octaves.

Also in Part III after the study of the different graces is to go forthwith to the pieces of execution.

In Part IV is to begin with the study of the thumb position. Very difficult exercises of the fingers and the bow are to be omitted and then passed over to the numbered pieces with the position of the thumb.

Has the pupil sufficiently mastered all the positions, the different graces, the placing of the thumb and the most needful ways of handling the bow then it is to recommend him for selfstudy all that material in the book which was formerly passed over.

The following works for reading beside this Violoncello-School are to be recommended:

Duos für 2 Cellis von Gross op. 42. — Kummer, op. 105. op. 126. — Romberg, op. 43. — Dancila, op. 117. — Dotzauer, op. 123
Lee op. 36—39.

Explication des Signes.

∧ tiré. □

∨ poussé.

T au talon de l'archet.

P à la pointe de l'archet.

M au milieu de l'archet.

— demi ton.

1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 4^{ta} La, ré, sol. ut Corde.

o Corde vide.

1 l'index.

2 le doigt du milieu.

3 doigt annulaire.

4 le petit doigt.

☞ ou ☛ la pousse.

Erklärung der Zeichen.

∧ Herunterstrich □

∨ Aufstrich.

Fr. Am Frosche des Bogens.

Sp. An der Spitze des Bogens.

M. In der Mitte des Bogens.

— Halber Ton.

1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 4^{ta} A, D, G und C Saite.

o Leere Saite.

1 Zeigefinger.

2 Mittelfinger.

3 Goldfinger.

4 Kleiner Finger.

☞ oder ☛ Daumen.

Explanation of the signs.

∧ Down-bow. □

∨ Up-bow.

T At the heel of the bow.

P Point of the bow.

M In the middle of the bow.

— semi-tone.

1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 4^{ta} A, D, G & C string.

o open string.

1 fore-finger.

2 middle-finger.

3 gold-finger.

4 little-finger.

☞ or ☛ the thumb.

Exercices sur les cordes vides. — *Übungen auf den leeren Saiten.* — *Exercises on the open strings.*

Entier archet. Ganzer Bogen. Full bow.

D. Ré. G. Sol. C. Ut. A. La.

ELÈVE. SCHÜLER. SCHOLAR.

1^{ma} 2^{da}

MAÎTRE. LEHRER. TEACHER.

3^{za} 4^{ta}

Exercices pour le poignet. — *Handgelenkübung.* — *Wrist exercises.*

POSITION I.

Pose des doigts.— Das Aufsetzen der Finger.— *The position of the fingers.*

3. — Das Aufsetzen der Finger.
Laissez les doigts sur leur place.
Finger möglichst liegen lassen.

Finger möglichst liegen lassen.

Baissez les doigts sur leur place.
 Finger möglichst liegen lassen.

2^{da} D.Ré. E.Mi. F.Fa. G.Sol.
 Keep the fingers at their place.

1^{ma} A.La. H.Si. C.Ut. D.Ré.

3^{za} G.Sol. A.La. H.Si. C.Ut.

4^{ta} C.Ut. D.Ré. E.Mi. F.Fa.

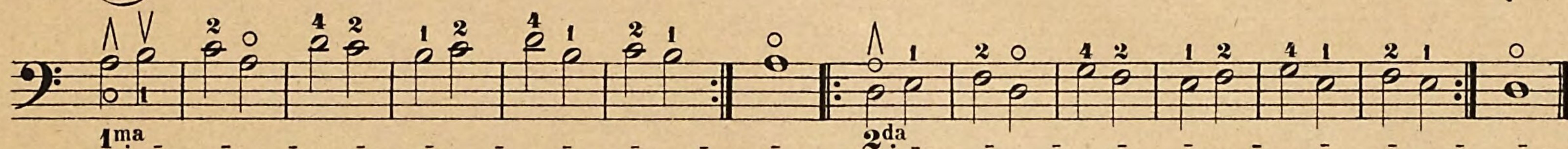
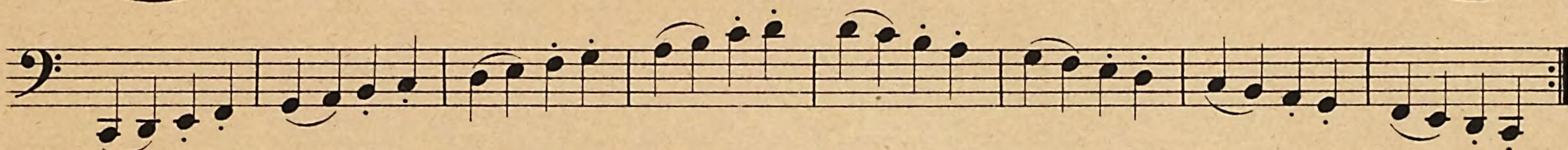
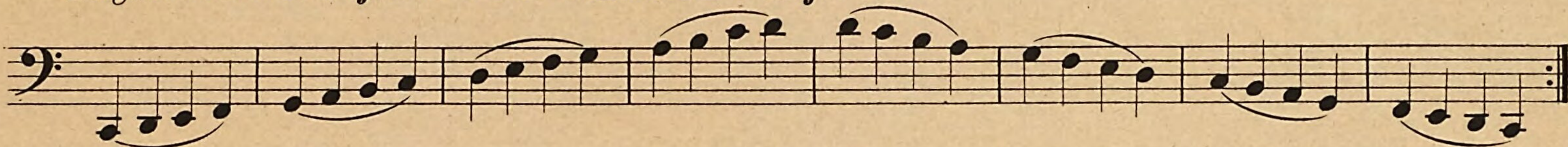
4^{ta} 3^{za}

2^{da} 1^{ma}

4^{ta} 3^{za} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

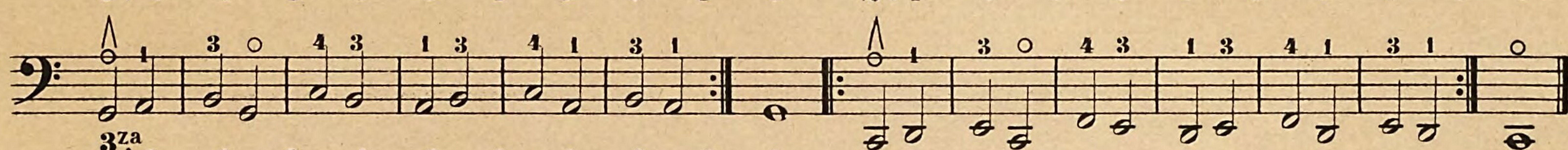


La gamme de l'Ut majeur. — C Dur Tonleiter. — C Major scale.



1^{ma}

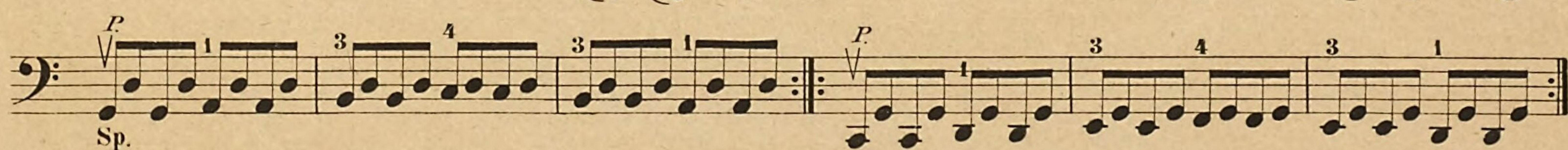
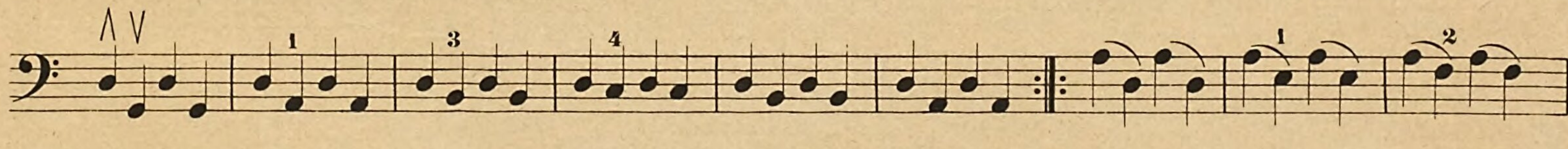
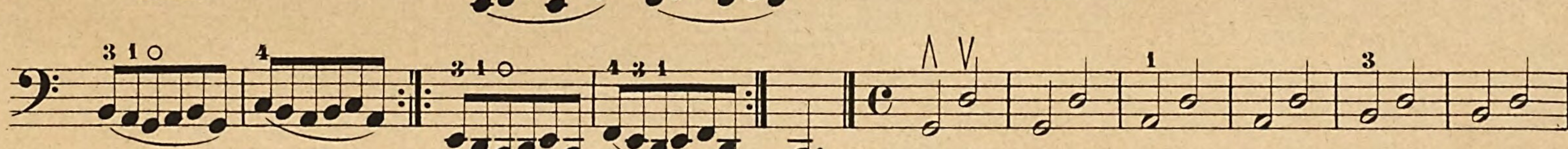
2^{da}



3^{za}

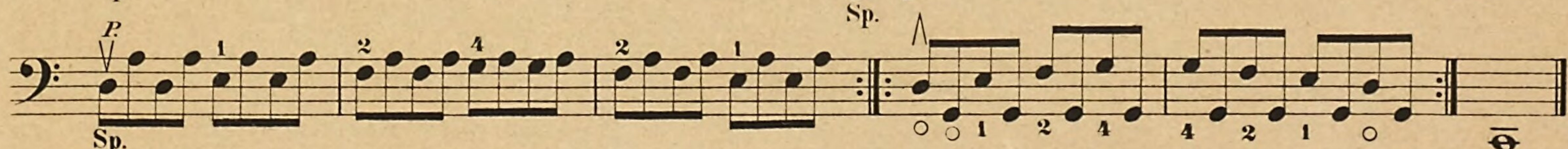
4^{ta}

Exercices pour les doigts. — Fingerübungen. — Finger exercises.

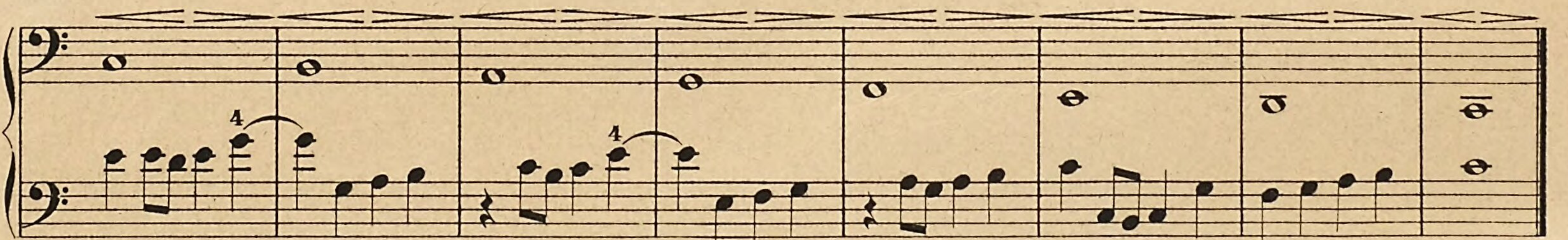


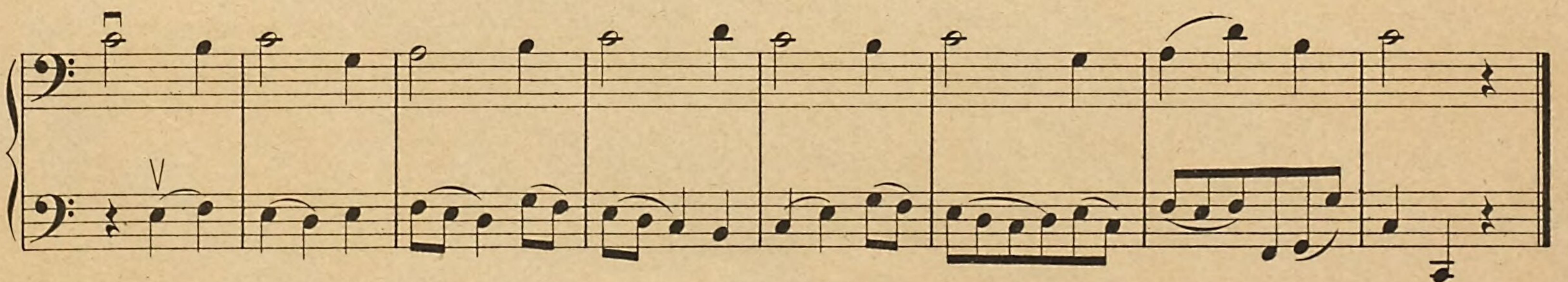
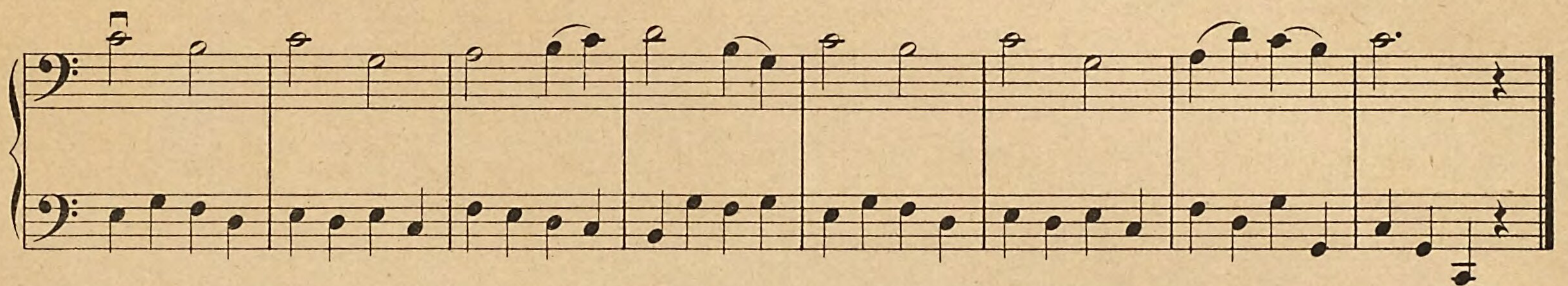
Sp.

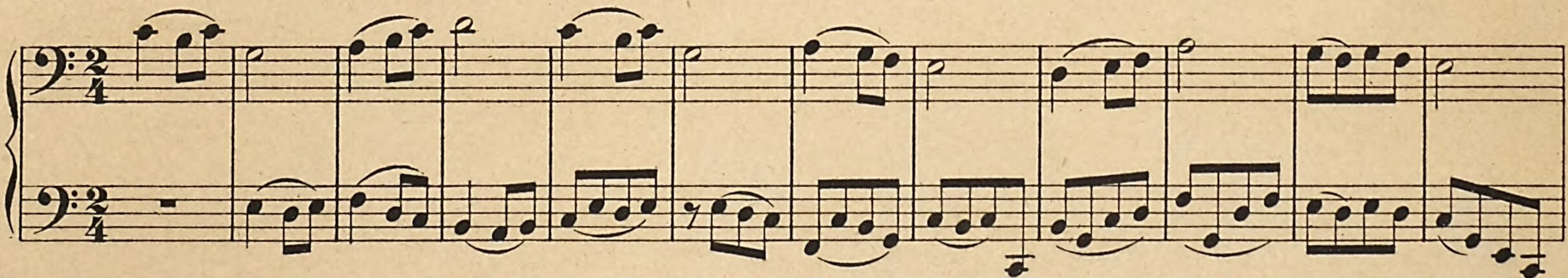
Sp.



Sp.







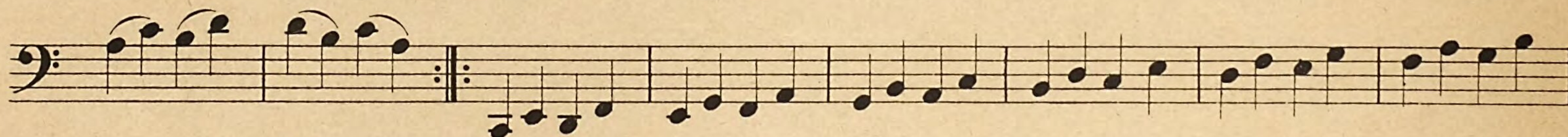
The musical score consists of 12 staves of music for a bass instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, dynamics, and articulation marks.

- Staff 1:** Bass clef, common time (C), dynamic *f*. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 7:** Bass clef, common time (C). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. There are markings "Fr." and "T" above the first few notes.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, common time (C). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, common time (C). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, common time (C). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef, common time (C). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 12:** Bass clef, common time (C). The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

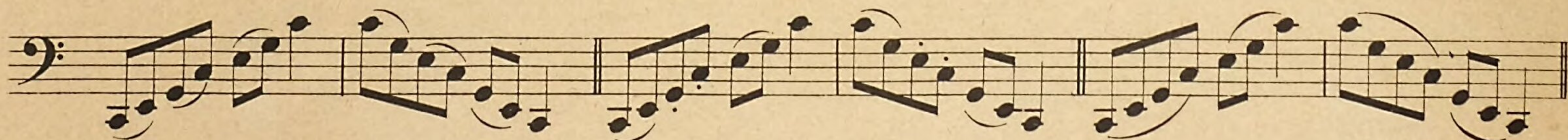
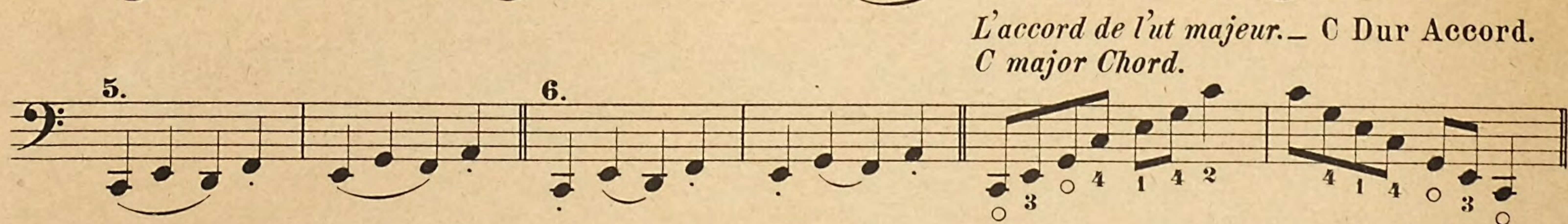
Moderato.



Tierces.—Terzen.—Thirds.

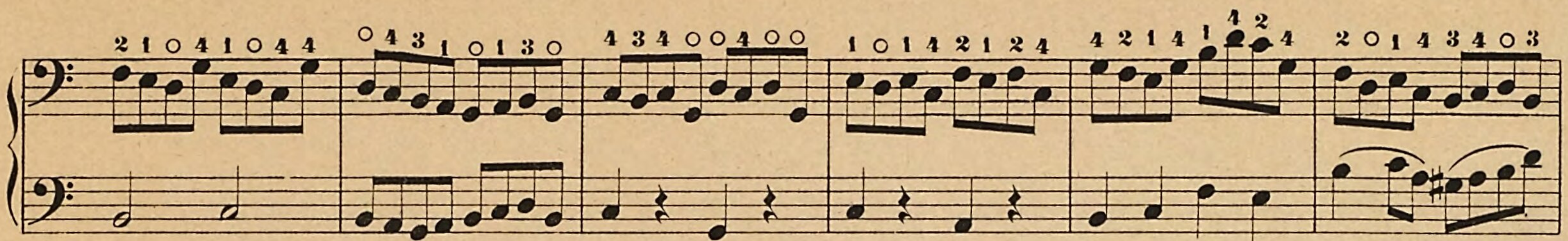


Exercices en différents coups d'archet.—Übungen in verschiedenen Stricharten.—Exercises in the different bowings.

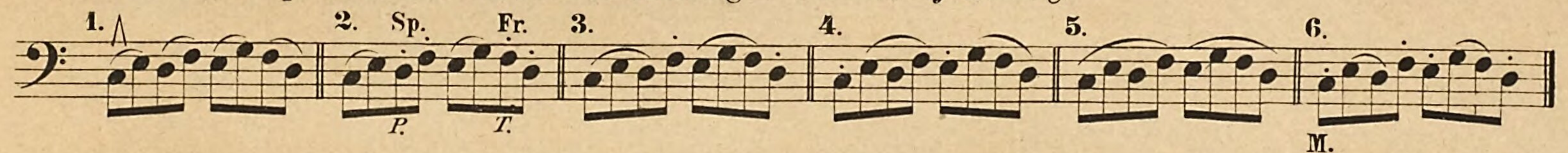
L'accord de l'ut majeur.—C Dur Accord.
C major Chord.

Allegro moderato.





Variétés des coups d'archet.— *Strichveränderung.*— *Varieties of Bowing.*



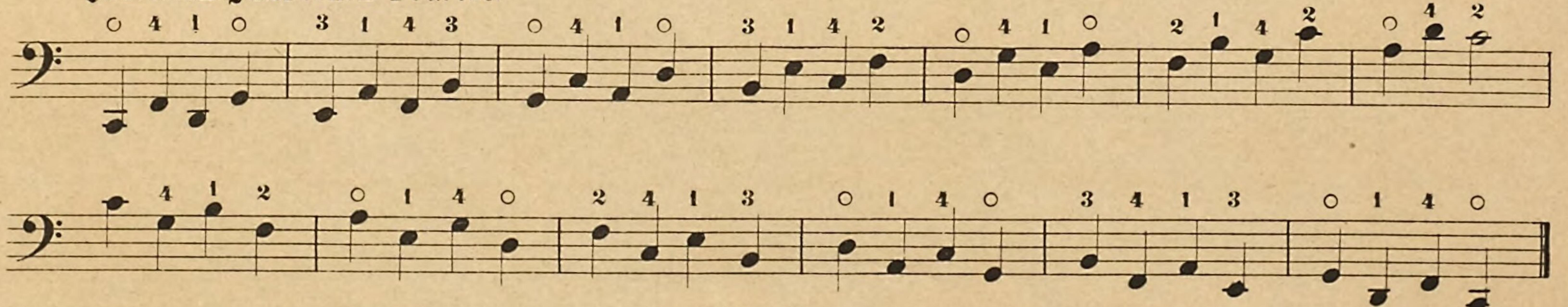
Exercices pour les doigts.— *Fingerübungen.*— *Finger exercises.*



Exercice pour le poignet.— *Handgelenkübungen.*— *Wrist exercises.*



Quartes.— *Quarten.*— *Fourths.*



Allegro moderato.

Piano score for *Allegro moderato*, measures 1 through 24. The music is written for two staves in C major, 4/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) features a forte (*f*) melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with dynamic shifts to piano (*p*) and back to forte. The third system (measures 9-12) includes complex fingering (4, 3, 4) and a crescendo. The fourth system (measures 13-16) shows a return to forte and then piano. The fifth system (measures 17-20) features a series of sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth system (measures 21-24) concludes with a final piano (*p*) dynamic.

Quintes.—Quinten.—Fifths.

Piano score for *Quintes.—Quinten.—Fifths*, measures 25 through 36. This section is written for a single staff in C major, 4/4 time. It begins with a series of chords and intervals, marked with circles and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The word *legato* is written above the staff at measure 28. The music consists of flowing sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, with some measures containing triplets. The section ends with a final chord at measure 36.

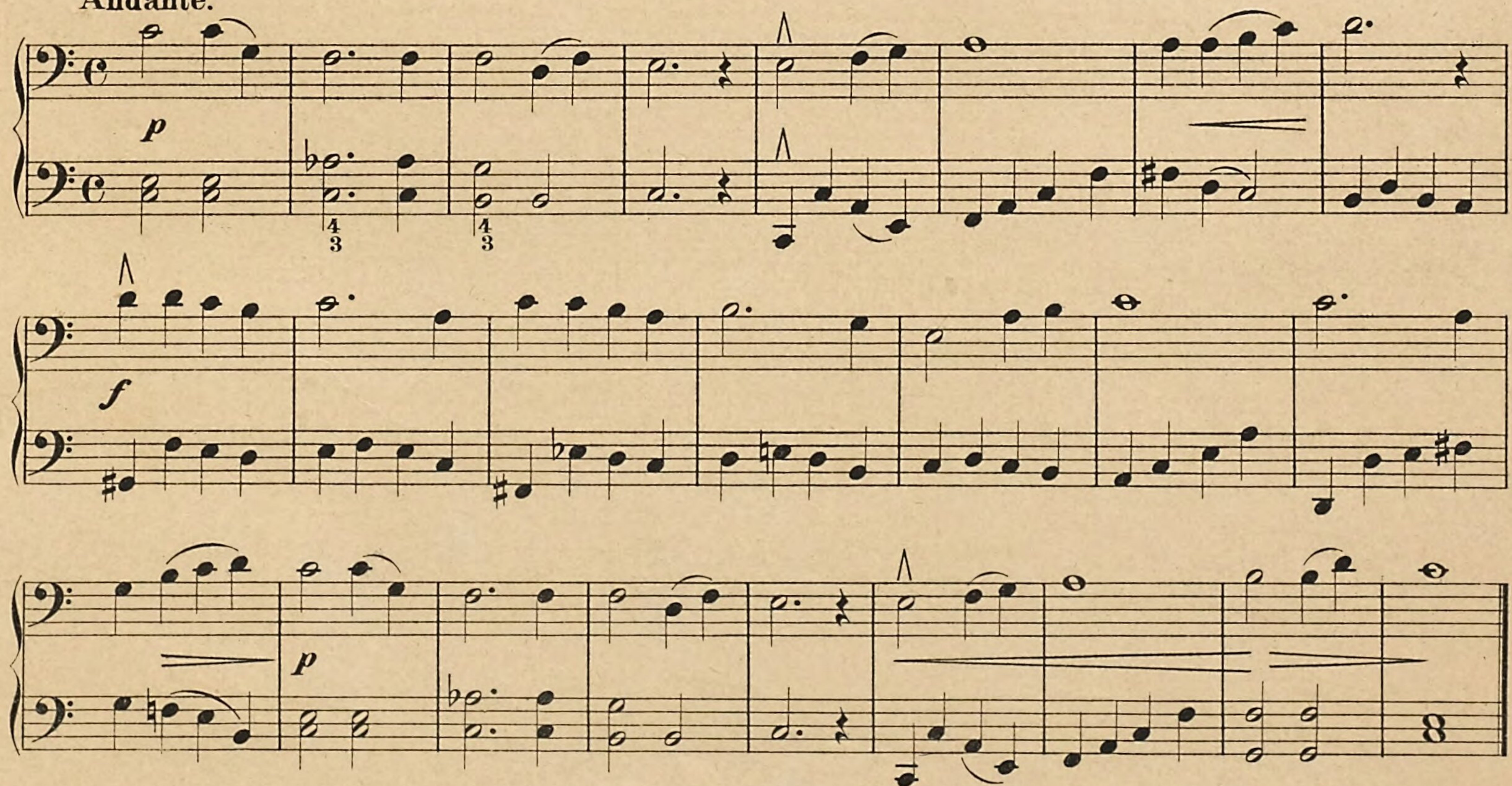
Moderato.



Moderato.



Andante.



Allegretto.

Exercices pour les doigts.— Fingerübungen.— Finger exercises.

Sixtes.— Sextengänge.— Sixths.

Exercices en différents coups d'archet.— Übungen in verschiedenen Bogenstrichen.— Exercises in the different bowings.

Allegro moderato.

Septièmes.— Septimen.— Sevenths.

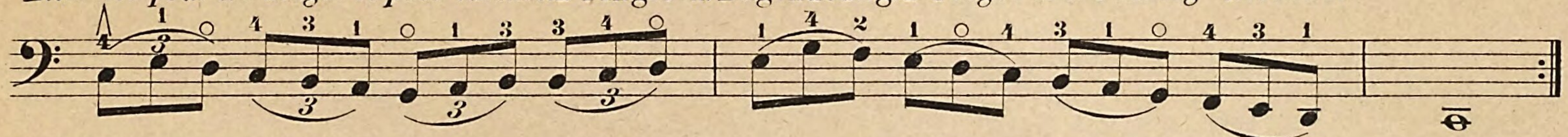
Exercice préliminaire pour l'arpège. — Vorübung zum Arpeggio. — Preliminary exercises for the Arpeggio.



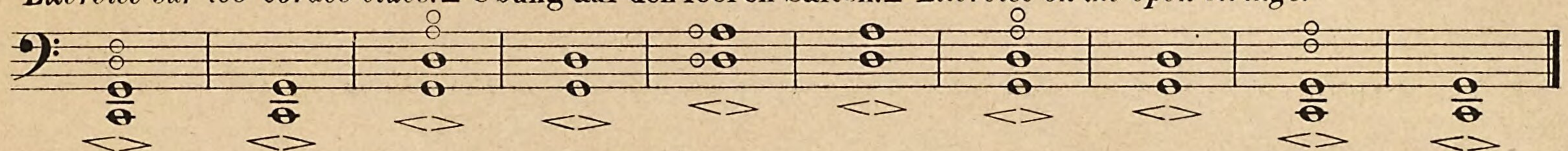
Des arpèges sur trois cordes. — Arpeggio auf drei Saiten. — Arpeggio on three strings.



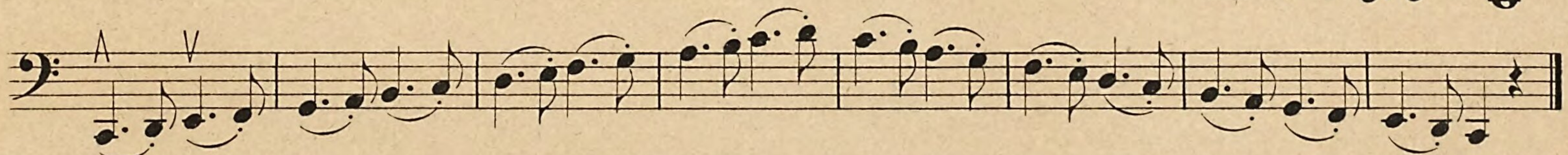
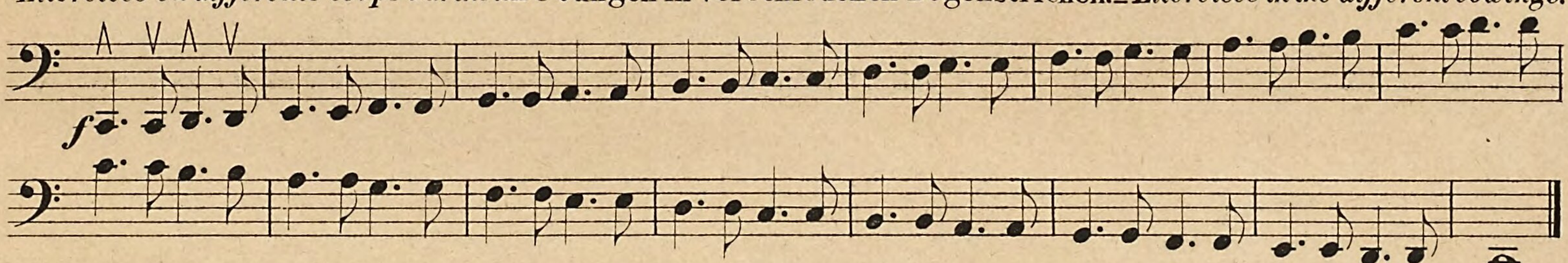
Exercice pour les doigts et pour l'archet. — Finger- u. Bogenübung. — Finger and Bowing Exercise.



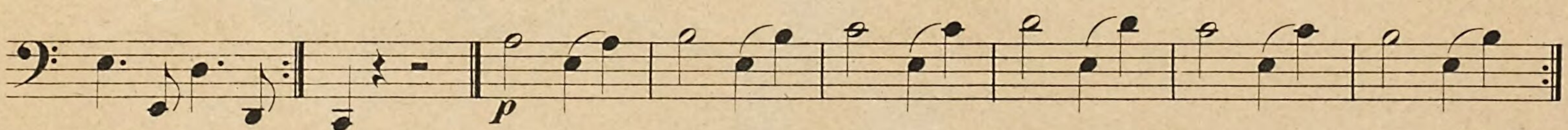
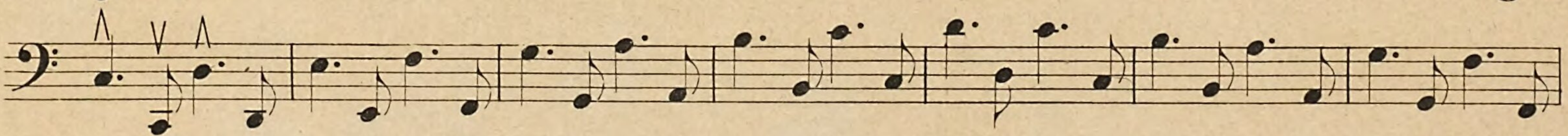
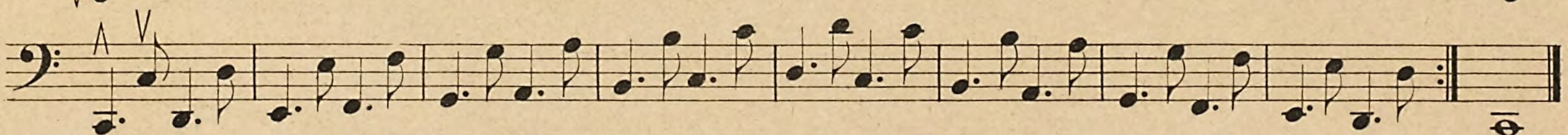
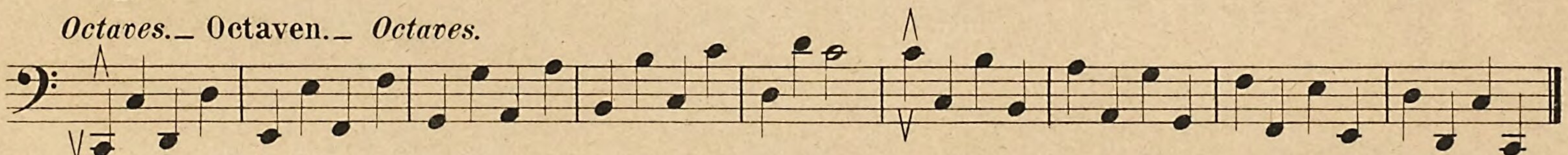
Exercice sur les cordes vides. — Übung auf den leeren Saiten. — Exercise on the open strings.



Exercices en différents coups d'archet. — Übungen in verschiedenen Bogenstrichen. — Exercises in the different bowings.



Octaves. — Octaven. — Octaves.



Nº1. MORCEAU D'EXECUTION avec accompagnement de piano. — VORTRAGSSTÜCK mit Klavierbegleitung.
 EXERCISE with Pianoforte accompaniment in the art of delivering a composition.

Andante M. M. ♩ = 58.

Andante M. M. ♩ = 58.

p *f* *pdolce* *Fr.* *T* *mf* *f*

Adagio. 2 **C** Tempo I.

p *mf* *pp* *H*

Des arpèges sur quatre cordes. — Arpeggio auf vier Saiten. — Arpeggios on four strings.

p *mf* *pp* *H*

POSITION I.

Sol majeur. — G dur. — G major.
De différents exercices. — Verschiedene Übungen. — Various Exercises.
Allegretto.

Allegro moderato.

Allegro moderato. Musical score in bass clef, common time (C). The piece features a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, often beamed together. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The score consists of eight staves. The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The second staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The fifth staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The sixth staff begins with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. The seventh staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The eighth staff begins with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro.

Allegro. Musical score in bass clef, common time (C). The piece features a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, often beamed together. The score consists of six staves. The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The second staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The fifth staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The sixth staff begins with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro moderato.



Andantino.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, marked Andantino. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a half note F#4, quarter note G#4, and half note A4. Bass staff has a half note F#3, quarter note G#3, and half note A3. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in both staves.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a half note B4, quarter note C5, and half note D5. Bass staff has a half note B2, quarter note C3, and half note D3. Dynamics: *p* in both staves.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a half note E5, quarter note F#5, and half note G5. Bass staff has a half note E2, quarter note F#2, and half note G2. Dynamics: *p* in both staves.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a half note A5, quarter note B5, and half note C6. Bass staff has a half note A2, quarter note B2, and half note C3. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in both staves.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a half note D6, quarter note E6, and half note F#6. Bass staff has a half note D3, quarter note E3, and half note F#3. Dynamics: *fz* (forzando) in both staves.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a half note G6, quarter note A6, and half note B6. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, and half note B2. Dynamics: *fz* in both staves.

Additional markings include *rit.* (ritardando) in the fifth system, *p a tempo* (piano, at tempo) in the sixth system, and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the seventh system. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Allegrezza.

Nº 2. EXERCICES RHYTHMIQUES avec accompagn. de piano. — RHYTHMISCHE ÜBUNG mit Klavierbegleitung.
EXERCISES ON RHYTHM with pianoforte accompaniment.

Moderato. M. M. ♩ = 76.

mf

A

dim. e rit. mf a tempo

C

decresc. pp e rit.

Mi mineur. — E moll. — E minor.

0 1 1 3 4 4 0 1 1 3 4 2 4 0 1 2 4 1 1 3 4 0 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 2

Nº 3. MORCEAU D'EXECUTION. — VORTRAGSSTÜCK. — PIECE OF EXECUTION.

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 72.

p dolce *rit.*

A *a tempo*

mf **B**

C *f*

D *p espressivo*

E *mf* **F**

p *rit. e dim.* *pp*

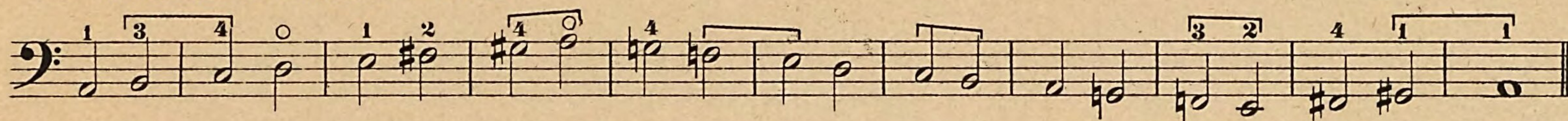
G *a tempo dolce* *mf*

H

I

K *p*

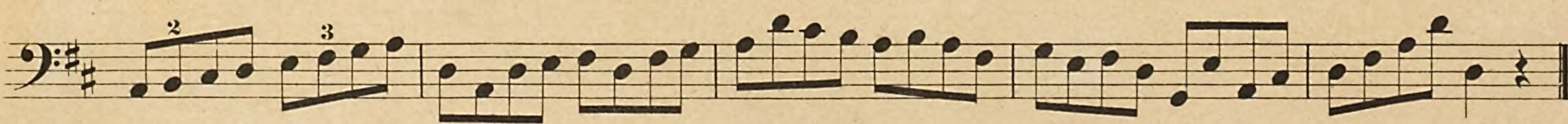
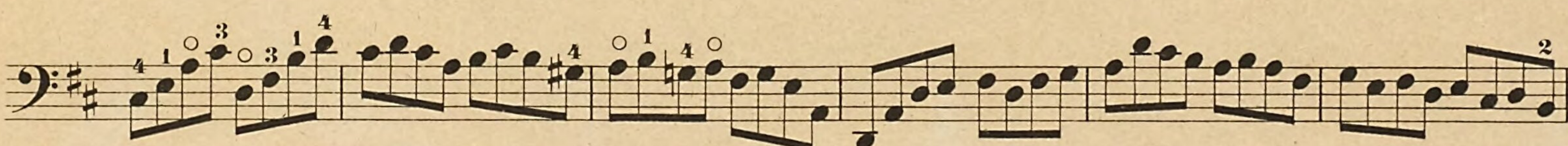
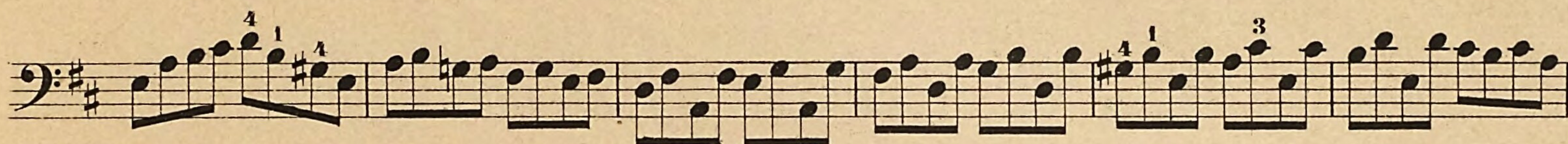
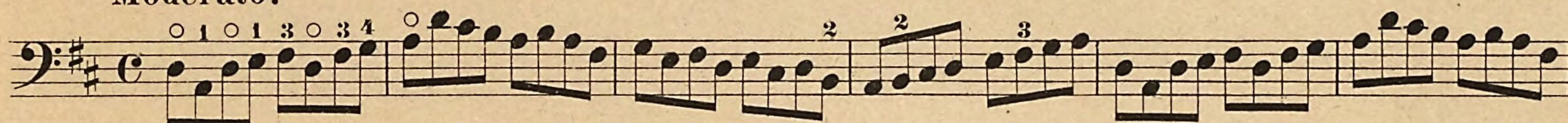
La mineur. — A moll. — A minor.



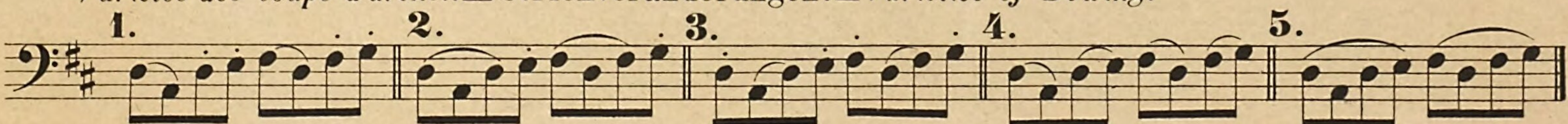
Ré majeur. — D dur. — D major.



Moderato.



Variétés des coups d'archet. — Strichveränderungen. — Varieties of Bowing.



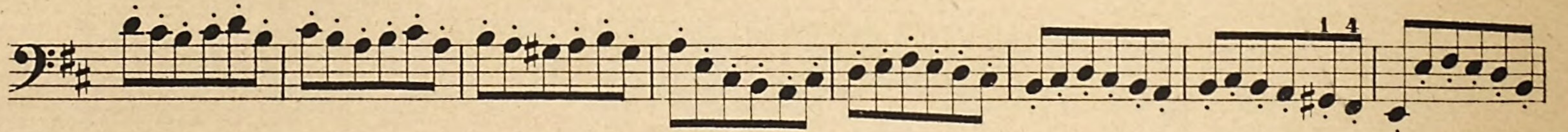
Ré mineur. — D moll. — D minor.



De différents Exercices. — Verschiedene Übungen. — Various Exercises.



Nº 4. Allegretto. M. M. = 80.



Moderato.

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time, D major. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *p*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

System 1: *mf* marking. Bass line starts with a 2-finger fingering. Treble line has a 1-finger fingering.

System 2: Treble line has a 4-finger fingering. Bass line has a 2-finger fingering.

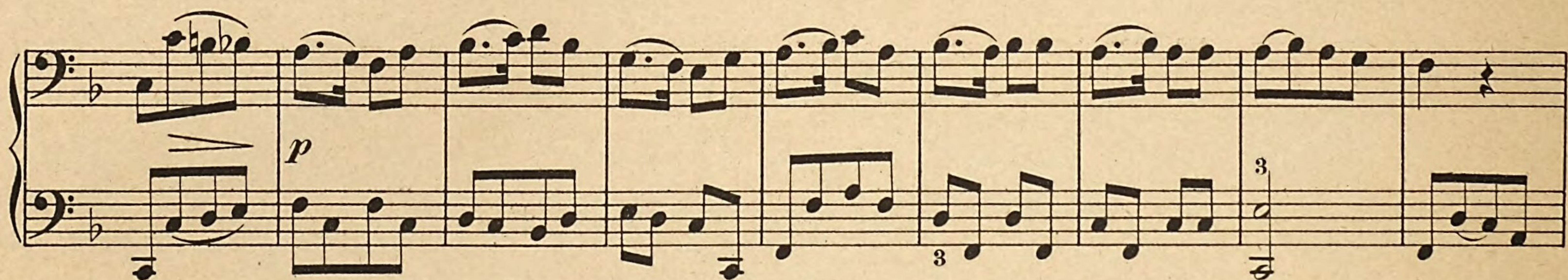
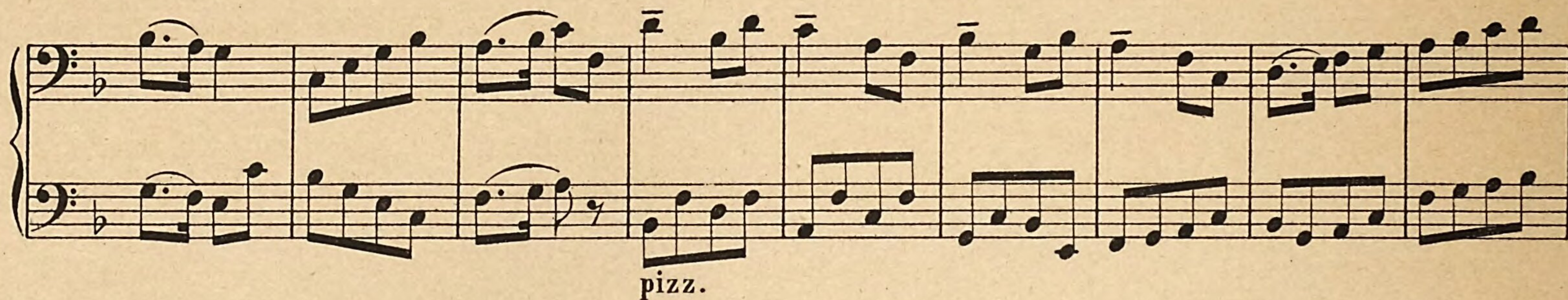
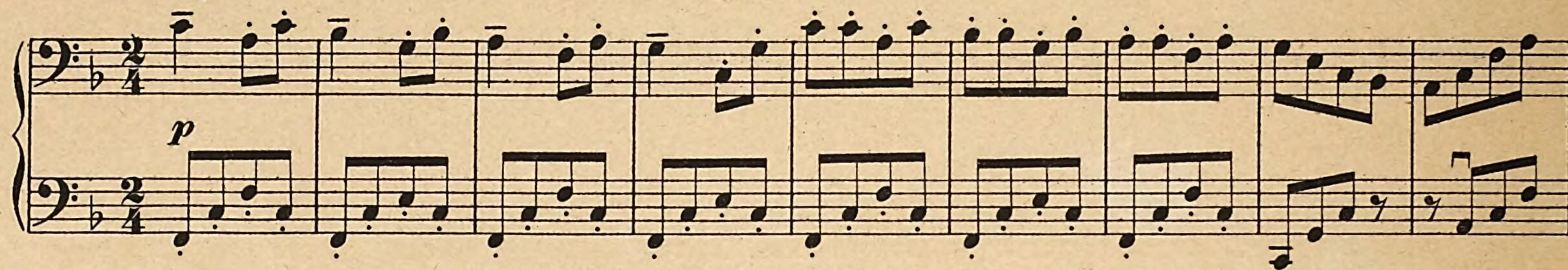
System 3: *p* marking. Bass line has a 2-finger fingering. Treble line has a 1-finger fingering.

System 4: *mf* marking. Bass line has a 2-finger fingering. Treble line has a 1-finger fingering.

System 5: *p* marking. Bass line has a 2-finger fingering. Treble line has a 1-finger fingering.

System 6: *mf* marking. Bass line has a 2-finger fingering. Treble line has a 1-finger fingering.

Allegro.



Allegro.

Variétés des coups d'archet.
Strichveränderungen.
Varieties of Bowing.

N^o 5. Moderato. M. M. = 76.

Variétés des coups d'archet. — Strichveränderungen. — Varieties of Bowing.

Si mineur. — H moll. — B minor.

Nº 6. MORCEAU D'EXECUTION. — VORTRAGSSTÜCK. — PIECE OF EXECUTION.

27

Moderato. M. M. ♩ = 72.

p dolce

A

B

C *p*

cresc. **D** *p dolce*

E *mf*

cresc. *mf* *cresc.*

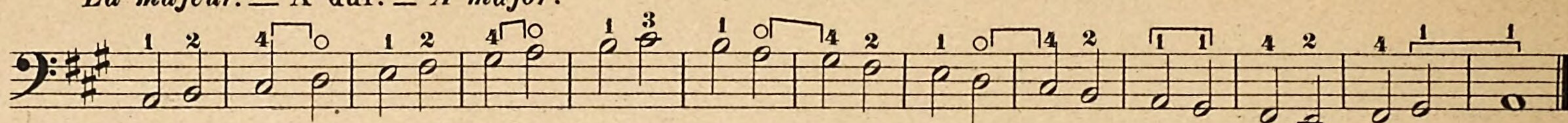
F *mf* *dolce*

G *p*

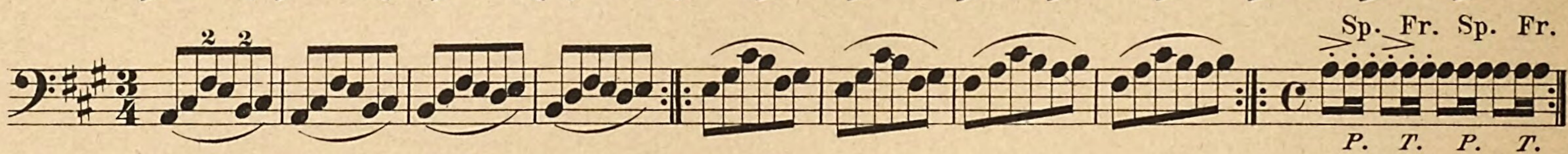
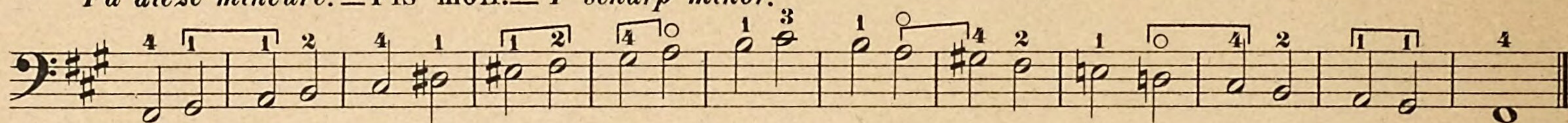
H *p*

pp *pp*

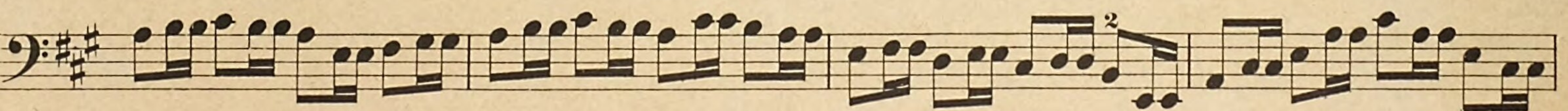
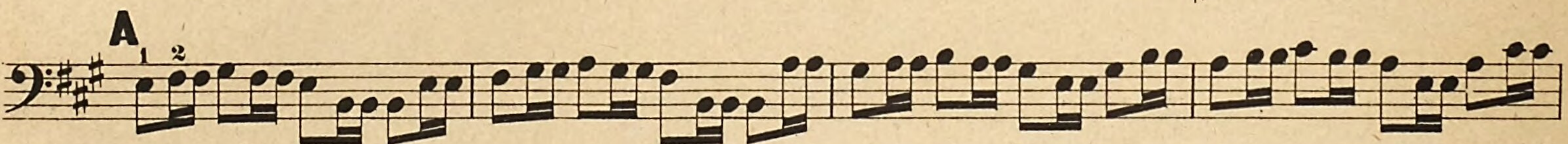
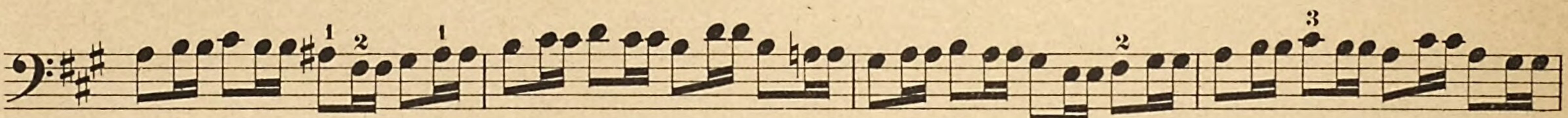
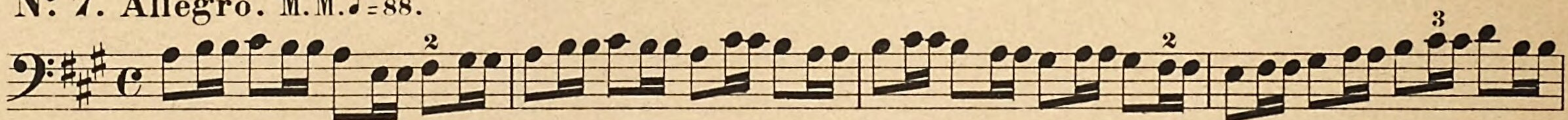
La majeur. — A dur. — A major.



Fa dièze mineure. — Fis moll. — F scharp minor.



Nº 7. Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 88.

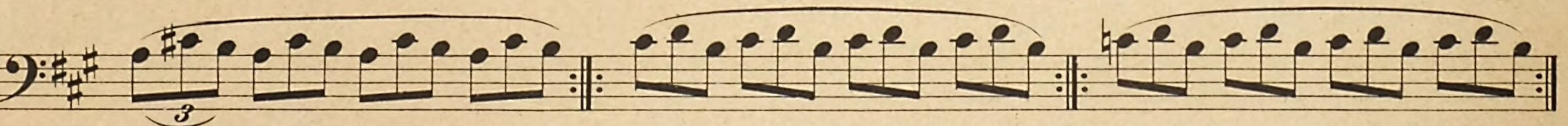


Variétés des coups d'archet. — Strichveränderungen. —



Varieties of Bowing.

Fr.



Andante.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *p dolce* marking. The bass clef staff begins with a *p* marking. The music is in common time (C) and features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.

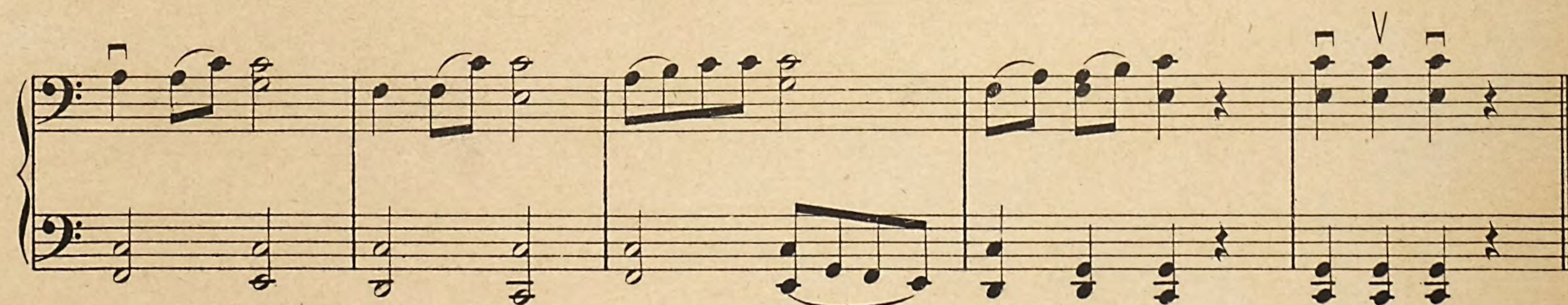
Second system of musical notation. It includes first and second endings, marked with "1." and "2." above the staff. The music continues with melodic and harmonic development.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *mp* marking. The bass clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes, indicated by a "3" below the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. It includes a first ending, marked with "1." above the staff. The music continues with melodic and harmonic development.

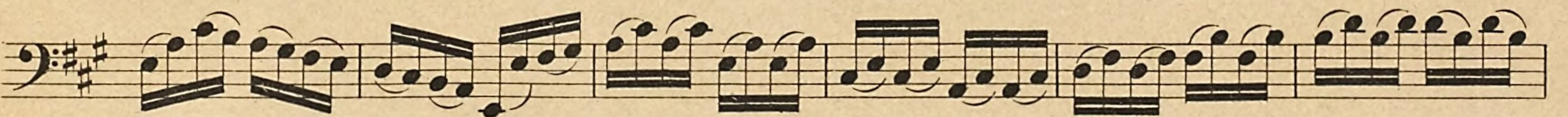
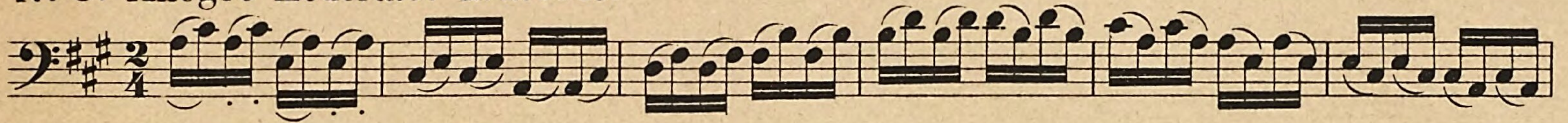
Fifth system of musical notation. It includes a second ending, marked with "2." above the staff. The music continues with melodic and harmonic development. The bass clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes, indicated by a "3" below the staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *f marcato* marking. The bass clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes, indicated by a "3" below the staff.





Nº 8. Allegro moderato. M. M. ♩ = 69.



Nº 9. Allegro moderato. M. M. ♩ = 66.

The main musical score consists of ten staves of music in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 66. The music features a variety of bowing techniques, indicated by slurs and specific fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, C, and D. Section A is marked with a '1' and a '1' above the first two staves. Section B is marked with a '2' above the third staff. Section C is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the fourth staff. Section D is marked with a '1' and a '1' above the fifth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final note.

Variétés des coups d'archet. — Strichveränderungen. — Varieties of Bowing.

This section contains three musical examples of bowing techniques, each on a single staff in bass clef, key of D major, and common time. The first example is labeled 'M. 1.' and shows a series of eighth notes with a slur. The second example is labeled 'M. 2.' and shows a series of eighth notes with a slur. The third example is labeled 'M. 3.' and shows a series of eighth notes with a slur. Each example is followed by a double bar line and a final note.

POSITION IV.

Jos. Werner, Heft II.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music, all in bass clef. The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on G2, with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4. Labels: 1ma, 2da, 3za, 4ta.
- Staff 2:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on F2, with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4.
- Staff 3:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on E2, with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4. Labels: 2da, 3za.
- Staff 4:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on D2, with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4. Label: 4ta.
- Staff 5:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on C2, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 6:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on B1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 7:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on A1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 8:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on G1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 9:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on F1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 10:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on E1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 11:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on D1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.
- Staff 12:** A scale exercise in 3/4 time, starting on C1, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Labels: 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4, 1 3 4.

34 Moderato.

IV. Pos. sempre

Nº 10^a

Andantino. M. M. ♩ = 92.

p IV. Pos. sempre

A

B

C

D

mf

p

pp

Sol majeur. — Gdur. — G major.

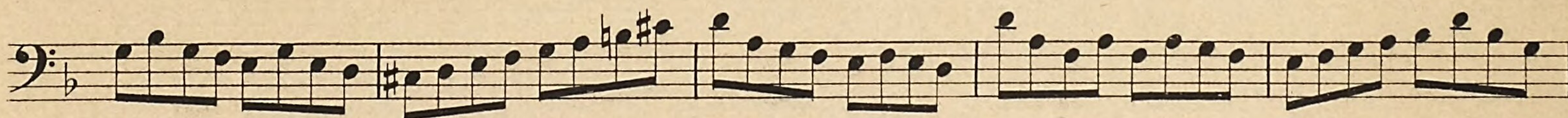
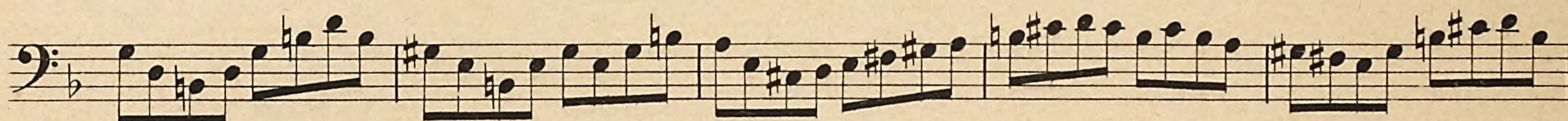
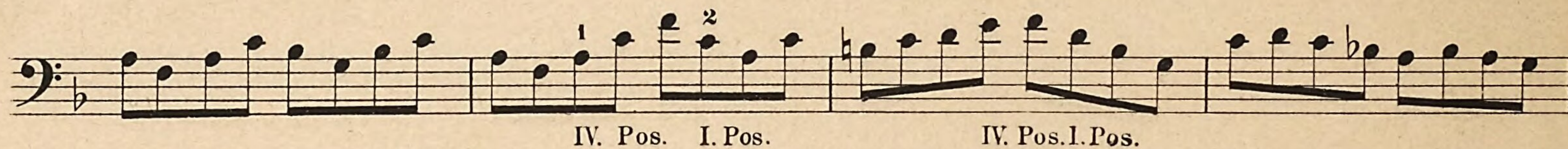
Sol mineur. — Gmoll. — G minor.

Ut mineur. — Cmoll. — C minor.

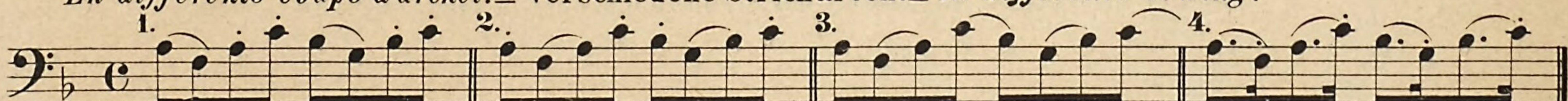
La clef de tenor. — Der Tenorschlüssel. — The Tenor key.

I. & IV. POSITION.

Allegro moderato.



En differents coups d'archet. — Verschiedene Stricharten. — In differents bowing.



POSITION III.

37

The musical score for Position III consists of 12 staves of bass clef notation. The first staff includes fingerings (1, 3, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za, 4ta). The second staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The third staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The fourth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The fifth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The sixth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The seventh staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The eighth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The ninth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The tenth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The eleventh staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za). The twelfth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulations (2da, 3za).

Nº 11^a

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 76.



De même en La
bémol majeur.
Ebenso in Asdur.
The same in A flat
major.

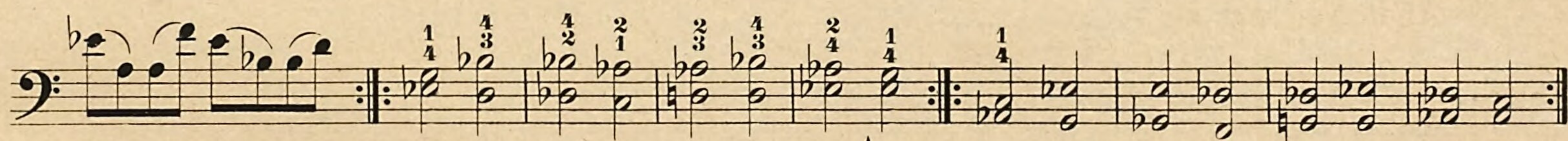
Nº 11^b

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 76.



N^o 12^aAllegro moderato. M.M. $\text{♩} = 66$.N^o 12^b *De même en La bémol majeur. — Ebenso in Asdur. — The same in A flat major.*

Allegro moderato.

*Fa majeur. — Fdur. — F major.**Mi bémol majeur Accord.**Esdur Accord.**E flat major chord.*

I. III. & IV. POSITION.

Moderato.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (f, fz, p, pp). Fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (V) are indicated throughout. Position changes are labeled as I. Pos., II. Pos., III. Pos., and IV. Pos. at various points in the piece.

Staff 1: *f* *fz*

Staff 2: *fz* IV. Pos. I. Pos. *fz* III. Pos. *p*

Staff 3: I. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos.

Staff 4: III. Pos. *p* I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Staff 5: III. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos. *pp* III. Pos.

Staff 6: IV. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos.

Staff 7: IV. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Staff 8: IV. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Staff 9: IV. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Staff 10: IV. Pos. I. Pos. *f*

Staff 11: IV. Pos. I. Pos. III. Pos.

POSITION II.

The musical score for Position II consists of 12 staves of music, all in bass clef. The notation includes various musical exercises such as scales, arpeggios, and complex rhythmic patterns. The first staff begins with a 3/4 time signature and features a series of eighth-note scales with fingerings 1, 3, 4, and 2. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a 4/4 time signature section. The third staff introduces a 2/4 time signature and features a series of eighth-note scales with fingerings 1, 2, 4, and 3. The fourth staff continues with similar patterns, including a 4/4 time signature section. The fifth staff introduces a 3/4 time signature and features a series of eighth-note scales with fingerings 1, 3, 4, and 2. The sixth staff continues with similar patterns, including a 4/4 time signature section. The seventh staff introduces a 2/4 time signature and features a series of eighth-note scales with fingerings 1, 2, 4, and 3. The eighth staff continues with similar patterns, including a 4/4 time signature section. The ninth staff introduces a 3/4 time signature and features a series of eighth-note scales with fingerings 1, 3, 4, and 2. The tenth staff continues with similar patterns, including a 4/4 time signature section. The eleventh staff introduces a 2/4 time signature and features a series of eighth-note scales with fingerings 1, 2, 4, and 3. The twelfth staff continues with similar patterns, including a 4/4 time signature section. The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a different musical exercise. The exercises are designed to be played sequentially, with each staff starting on a new line of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as fingerings and articulation marks. The overall style is that of a classical music manuscript, with clear and legible notation.

Nº 13^aAndante maestoso. M.M. $\text{♩} = 46$.

mf II. Pos. sempre *f* *p* *mf* **A**

p *f*

B *p* *mf* *p* *f*

C *p* *pp*

animato

D *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

E *f*

F Tempo I.

De même en Ré
bémol majeur.
Ebenso in Des-dur.
The same in D flat
major.

Nº 13^b

Andante maestoso.

mf *f* *p*

A *mf* *p* *f*

B *p* *mf* *p*

The musical score is written for a bassoon in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical elements:

- Measures 1-4:** Begin with a **C** section. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The tempo marking *animato* appears at the end of the first line.
- Measures 5-8:** Feature a **D** section with dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p*.
- Measures 9-12:** Feature an **E** section with a *f* (forte) dynamic. There are triplet and quartet markings above some notes.
- Measures 13-16:** Feature an **F** section with the tempo marking **Tempo I.** and dynamics *p* and *pp*.
- Measures 17-20:** A series of eighth-note patterns.
- Measures 21-24:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 25-28:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns with first and second endings.
- Measures 29-32:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 33-36:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 37-40:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 41-44:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 45-48:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 49-52:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 53-56:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measures 57-60:** A series of sixteenth-note patterns.

Tempo ad libitum.

f II. Pos. sempre

Variétés des coups d'archet.
Strichübung hierzu.
Varieties of Bowing.

Mi bémol majeur. — Es dur. — E flat major.

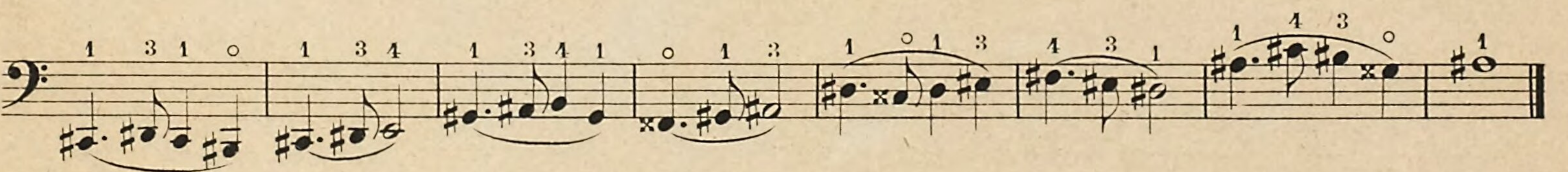
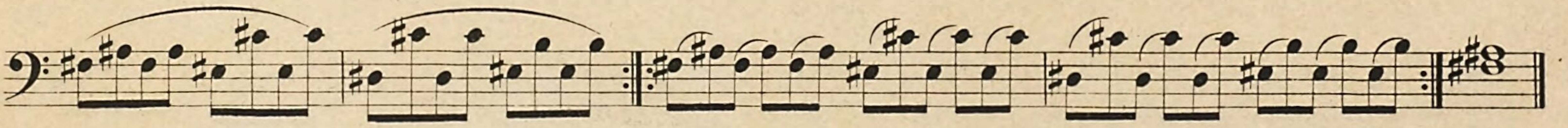
I. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da}

Fa mineur. — Fmoll. — F minor.

III. Pos. II. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos.

Position intermédiaire. — Halbe Position. -- Half Position.



Nº 14. Adagio sostenuto. M.M. ♩ = 56.

11. Allegretto sostenuto. A.M.A. 29. 11.

con espressione

p

mf

p

f

pp

p

A

B

C

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pos. sempre

Nº 15. Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 80.

15. *Andrè moderato. A.M. 3/4*

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1

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328

Allegro moderato.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0, 1, 3, 4. The bass clef staff contains a single eighth note with a *p* dynamic marking. The tempo is *Allegro moderato*.

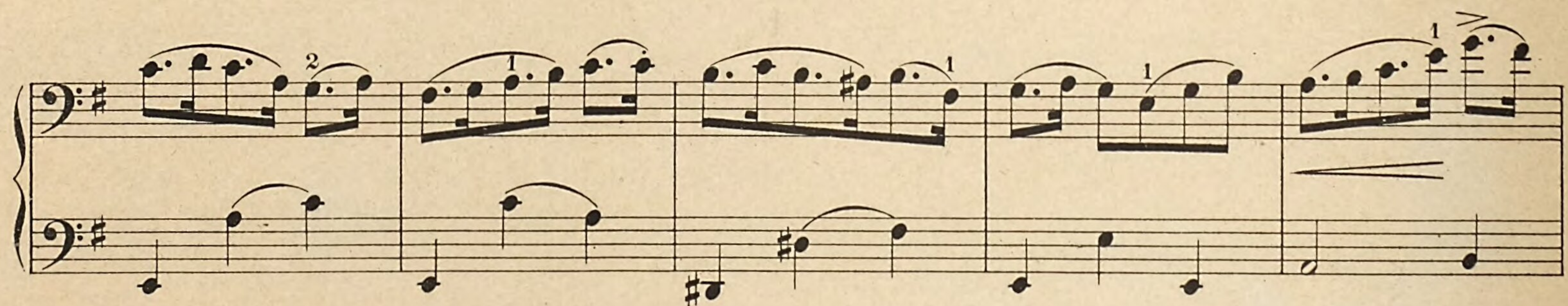
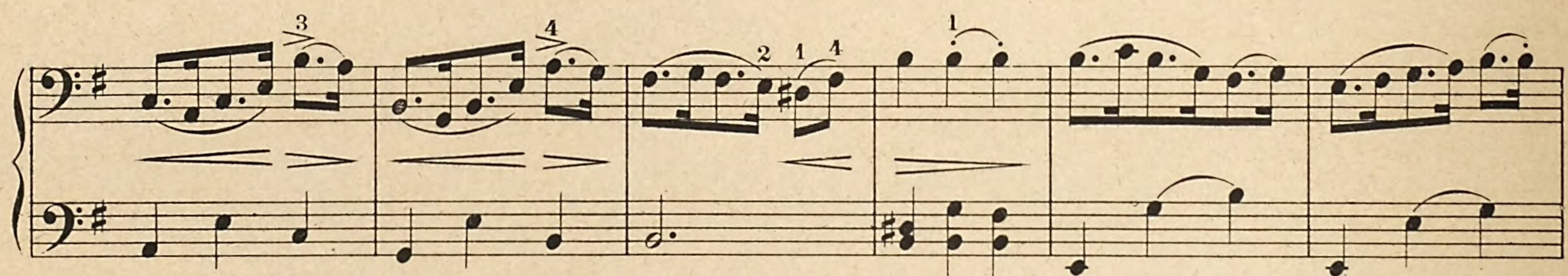
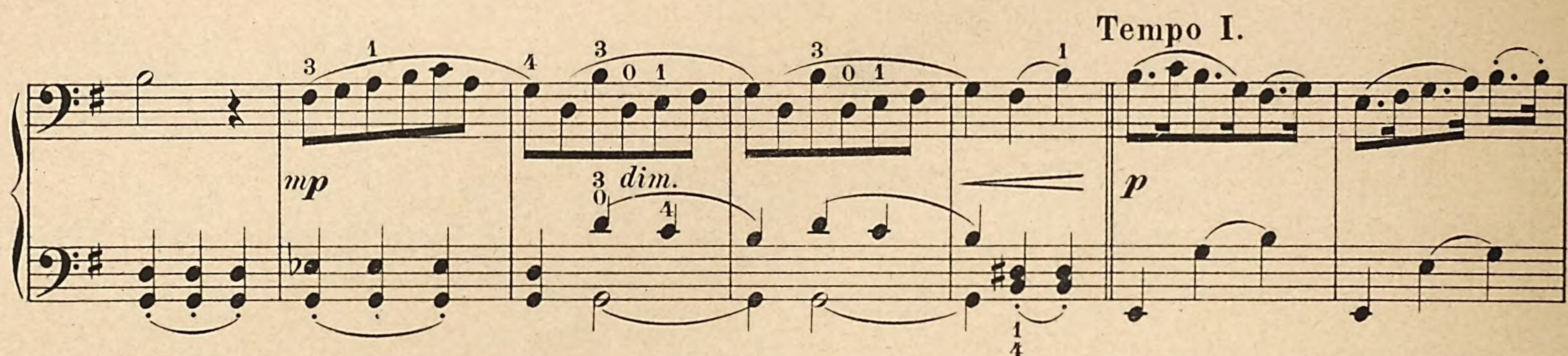
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1. The bass clef staff contains eighth notes with a *p* dynamic marking. The tempo is *Allegro moderato*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1. The bass clef staff contains eighth notes. The tempo is *Allegro moderato*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings 4, 2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 4, 0. The bass clef staff contains a *rit.* marking followed by a *p dolce, tenuto* marking and sustained chords. The tempo changes to *Piu lento*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings 4, 1, 4, 2, 2. The bass clef staff contains sustained chords. The tempo is *Piu lento*.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains sustained chords. The tempo is *Piu lento*.



Mi mineur. — E moll. — E minor.

I. Pos. h. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Mi majeur. — E dur. — E major.

II. Pos. I. Pos. h. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. h. Pos. I. Pos. II. Pos.

Ré bémol majeur. — Des dur. — D flat major.

I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. I. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos.

Sol bémol majeur. — Ges dur. — G flat major.

IV. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. h. Pos. IV. Pos. h. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. IV. Pos.

Ut dièse mineur. — Cis moll. — C sharp minor.

h. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. h. Pos.

Mi bémol mineur. — Es moll. — E flat minor.

II. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. IV. Pos. h. Pos. II. Pos.

Sol dièse mineur. — Gis moll. — G sharp minor.

h. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. h. Pos.

*Fa dièse mineur. — Fis moll. —
F sharp minor.*

Table de Positions.

Positionstabelle.

Position table.

Exercices dans la I. II. III. IV. et Position intermédiaire. — Übung in der I. II. III. IV. u. halben Position. —

Allegro moderato. Exercises in the I. II. III. IV. and half Position.

The musical exercise consists of ten staves of music, each representing a different position or key signature. The notation is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Labeled "I. Pos." (First Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 2:** Labeled "II. Pos." (Second Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 3:** Labeled "III. Pos." (Third Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 4:** Labeled "IV. Pos." (Fourth Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 5:** Labeled "III. Pos." (Third Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 6:** Labeled "II. Pos." (Second Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 7:** Labeled "I. Pos." (First Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 8:** Labeled "Pos. intermédiaire." (Half Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 9:** Labeled "II. Pos." (Second Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 10:** Labeled "I. Pos." (First Position). Key signature: one flat (B-flat). The exercise consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns.

POSITION V.

The musical score for Position V consists of ten staves of piano exercises. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The exercises are organized into groups, with some staves featuring multiple measures of a single exercise. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The exercises are organized into groups, with some staves featuring multiple measures of a single exercise. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The exercises are organized into groups, with some staves featuring multiple measures of a single exercise.

Staff 1: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 2: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 3: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 4: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 5: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}.

Staff 6: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 7: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 8: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 9: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 10: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 11: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 12: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 13: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 14: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 15: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 16: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 17: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 18: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 19: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Staff 20: Bass clef, 12/8 time. Exercises with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and slurs. Labels: 2^{da}, 3^{za}, 4^{ta}.

Nº 17^a Andantino. M. M. ♩ = 52.

p V. Pos. sempre

mf

pp espress.

p

3da

4ta

p

Nº 17^b Andantino. M. M. ♩ = 52.

p

pp espress.

p

4

p

La majeur. — A dur. — A major.

I. Pos. IV. Pos. V. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos.

La mineur. — A moll. — A minor.

I. Pos. IV. Pos. V. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos.

La bémol majeur. — As dur. — A flat major.

I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. II. Pos. V. Pos. II. Pos. III. Pos. IV. Pos. I. Pos.

Andantino.

The musical score is written for piano in 6/4 time, marked 'Andantino.' It consists of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are indicated. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

Allegro $\frac{2}{4}$

f

dim. e rit.

a tempo

cresc.

Fine. p leggiero

pizz.

arco

D.S. al Fine.

POSITION VI.

57

The musical score for Position VI consists of ten staves of piano exercises. The first four staves are in 3/4 time and feature scales and arpeggios with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and articulations (2da, 3za, 4ta). The fifth and sixth staves are in 2/4 time and feature scales and arpeggios with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and articulations (2da, 3za, 4ta). The seventh and eighth staves are in 3/4 time and feature scales and arpeggios with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and articulations (2da, 3za, 4ta). The ninth and tenth staves are in 2/4 time and feature scales and arpeggios with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and articulations (2da, 3za, 4ta).

mf VI. Pos. *sempre*

mf 4^{ta} 3^{za} *dim.*

mf

Si majeur. — H dur. — B major.

II. Pos. I. Pos. h. Pos. III. Pos. VI. Pos. III. Pos. h. Pos. I. Pos. II. Pos.

Si mineur. — H moll. — B minor.

I. Pos. h. Pos. III. Pos. VI. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Si bémol majeur. — B dur. — B flat major.

I. Pos. III. Pos. VI. Pos. III. Pos. I. Pos.

Si bémol mineur. — B moll. — B flat minor.

II. Pos. I. Pos. IV. Pos. III. Pos. VI. Pos. III. Pos. IV. Pos. h. Pos. II. Pos.

1 2 4 1 2 3 2 3 2 1 4 2 : 1 2 4 1 2 3 2 3 2 1 4 2 : 1 2 4 2 4 1 1 2 3 2 3 1

La clef de Violon. — Der Violinschlüssel. — The Violin Key.

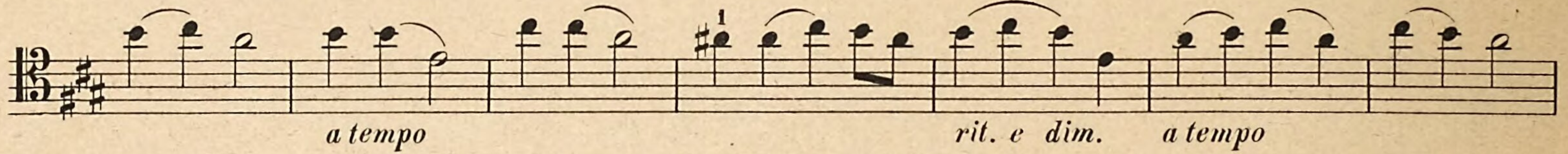
POSITION VII.

59

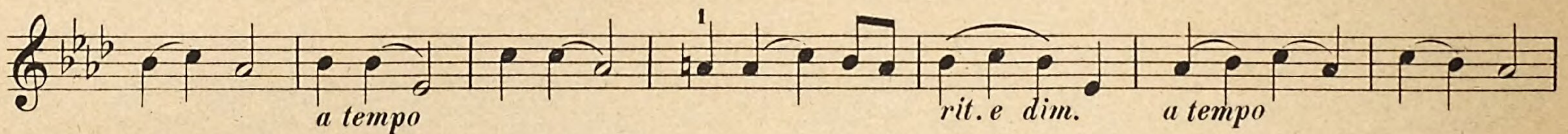
This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano exercise. The notation is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "Sp." and "P". The piece is in 3/4 time and ends with a double bar line.

Andante con moto. M.M. ♩ = 66.

Nº 19^a



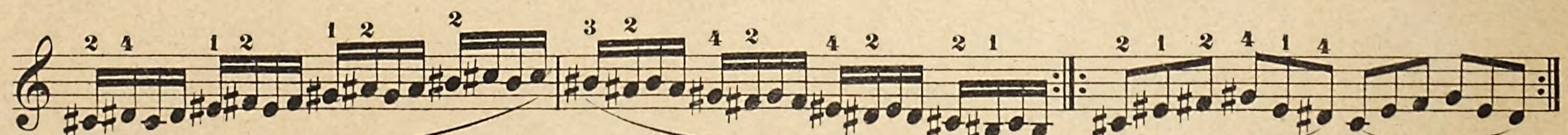
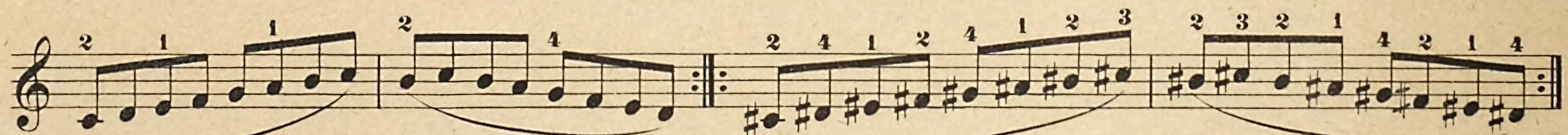
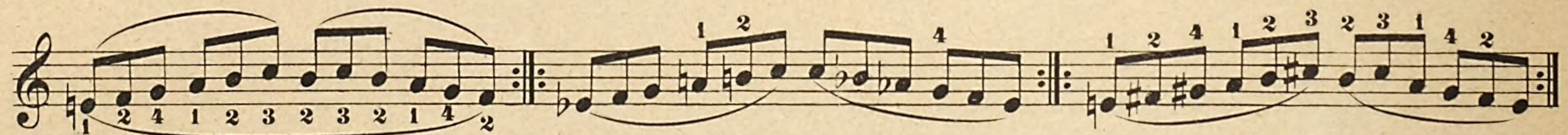
Nº 19^b Andante con moto.



La gamme en ut majeur.—
C dur Scala.—C major scale.



Ut mineur.—C moll.—C minor.



EXERCICES dans la V. VI. et VII. Position. — ÜBUNG in der V. VI. u. VII. Position. — EXERCISES in the V. VI. and VII. Position.

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 84.

Nº 20.

p 2da 1ma 2da 1ma

mf *a tempo* 2da 1ma

p 2da 1ma

mf 4ta 3za 2da

p 1ma 2da

mf 4ta 3za 2da

p 1ma 2da

pp 1ma 2da

p 1ma 2da

pp 1ma 2da

Sp.

Des arpèges sur trois et quatre cordes dans toutes les positions et dans tous les tons. — Arpeggio auf 3 u. 4 Saiten durch alle Lagen u. in allen Tonarten. — Arpeggio on three and four strings in all positions and all keys.

Tempo ad libitum.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music, each containing arpeggiated chords. The notation is in bass clef and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature, followed by a bass clef. The music is written in various key signatures, including major, minor, and augmented/diminished keys. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. The arpeggios are played on three and four strings, as indicated by the text. The tempo is marked 'Tempo ad libitum.'.

Tempo ad libitum.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, common time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and fingerings. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) and finally to two flats (Bb, Eb) in the later staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Nº 21. Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 100.

p

cresc. *poco* *a* *poco*

cre - - - - - *scen* - - - - - *do*

B

pp

cresc.

C

p

f

Allegro.
Sp. V.

p

GAMMES. *SCALEN.* *SCALES.*

ACCORD. *ACCORD.* *CHORD.*

Majeur.

Dur.

Major.

legato

spiccato

simile

simile

2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da}

2da 1ma 2da

2da 1ma 2da

Mineur.

Moll.

Minor.

legato
spiccato

simile

2da 1ma 2da

Nº 22. Vortragsstück.
Andante cantabile. M.M. $\text{♩} = 60.$

DUETTINO.

Jos. Werner, Heft III.

The musical score is written for two voices and piano accompaniment. The first voice part (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second voice part (treble clef) enters with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a section marked 'A'. The piano accompaniment (treble clef) starts with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and includes a section marked 'B'. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first voice part continues with a section marked 'C' and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second voice part continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment (treble clef) continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first voice part concludes with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second voice part concludes with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment (treble clef) concludes with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) concludes with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *rit.*). It also features fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Andante cantabile, with a metronome marking of 60 beats per minute. The piece is marked with 'p' (piano) at the beginning and 'rit.' (ritardando) towards the end. There are also markings for '1ma' (first time) and '2da' (second time) in some measures. The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, and C.

Des agréments. – Verzierungen. – Graces.

Petite note. – Vorschläge. – Appogiatura.

*manière de
noter:
Notirung:
written:*

*Exécution:
Ausführung:
means:*

Petite note longue. – Lange Vorschläge. – Appogiatura.

*Petite note courte. – Kurze Vorschläge.
Acciaccatura.*

Nº 23. Adagio. M.M. $\text{♩} = 42.$

p

cresc.

f

p

dim.

pp

3^{za}

2^{da}

1^{ma}

Nº 24. Vortragsstück.

CANTILENA.

Larghetto. M.M. ♩ = 60.

4 *p dolce*

A *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

B *a piacere riten.*

2da

C *dolore* *pp* *2da* *1ma* *f*

tranquillo a tempo

2da

D *rit.*

a tempo *dim.* *2da*

E *2da* *pp* *1ma* *2da*

2da *mf* *p*

1ma *2da*

This page of musical notation, numbered 71, contains ten staves of music in 3/8 time. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a '2da' marking below it. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a '2da' marking below it. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a '2da' marking below it. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a '2da' marking below it. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings, indicating a highly technical piece.

Le mordant. (La groupetto.) - Doppelschlag. - The Turn.

*manière de
noter:
Notirung:
written:*

*Exécution:
Ausführung:
means:*

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth notes with mordents (∞ symbol) above them. The bottom staff is also in bass clef with a common time signature. It features a series of eighth notes with triplets (3) above them. Below the bottom staff, the text "sur la note. - auf der Note. - inverted." is written. Below the bottom staff, the numbers "4 2 1 4" are written.

Nº 25.

Moderato. M.M. ♩ = 66.

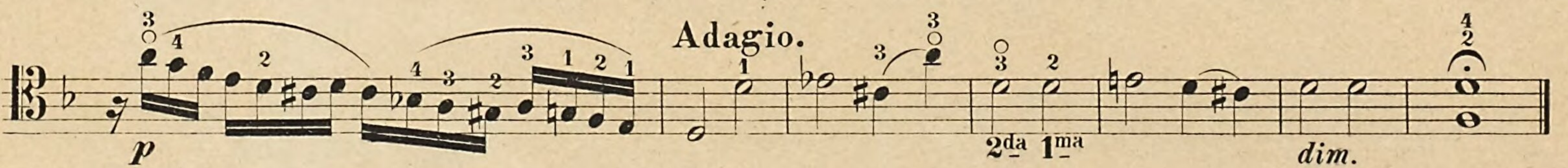
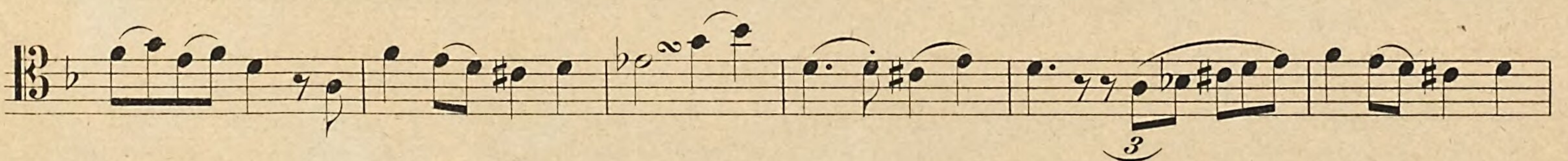
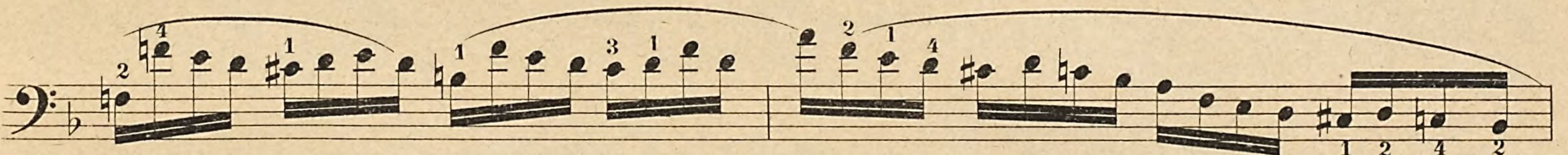
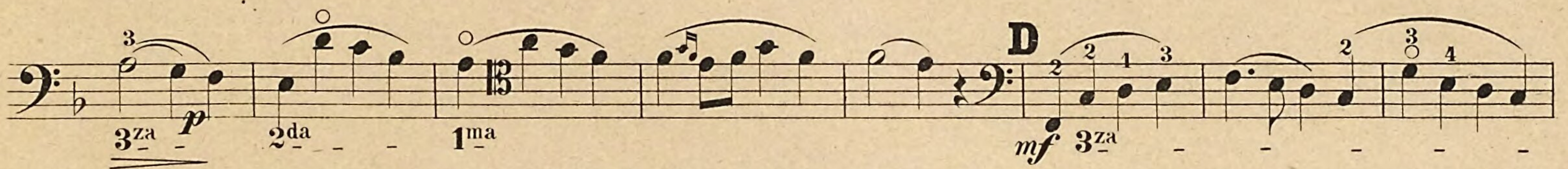
Four staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.*. The second staff continues the melody with similar notation. The third staff includes a section marked **A** and a section marked **B**. The fourth staff includes a section marked *mf* 2da and a section marked *p* 2da.

Nº 26. Vortragsstück.

SOUVENIR.

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 72.

Four staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with dynamic markings *p dolce* and *mf*. The second staff continues the melody with similar notation. The third staff includes a section marked **A**. The fourth staff includes a section marked **B**.



Tempo ad libitum.

Tempo ad libitum.

The musical score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation is in 3/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final note.

Tempo ad libitum.

[illegible]

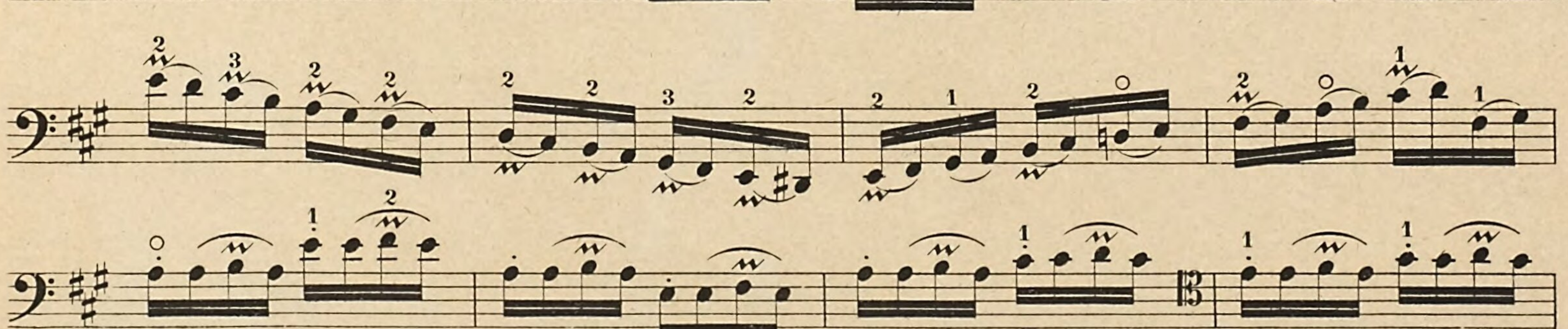
Brisés. - Pralltriller. - Sliding trills.

manière de
noter:
Notirung:
written:

Exécution:
Ausführung:
means:



Allegro moderato.



Nº 27. Vortragsstück.
Andante. M.M. ♩ = 58.

mf

f

Animato. (♩ = 72.)

p

2da

1ma tranquillo

rit. 3

gliss.

Tempo I.

77

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves in 12/8 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4, featuring eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. The second staff continues the melody with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2. The third staff includes a measure with a fermata and a measure with a 'V' marking. The fourth staff continues the eighth-note pattern with fingerings 4, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3. The word 'dolce' is written below the third staff.

Staccato.

Sp.

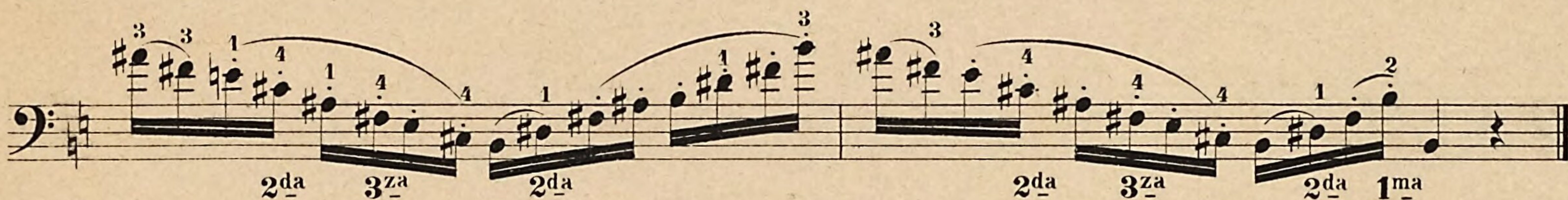
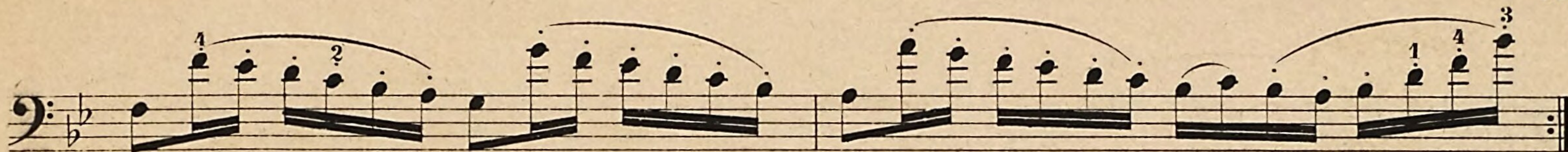
p

The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves in 12/8 time, all in bass clef. Measures 5-14 are marked 'Staccato.' and 'Sp.' (staccato). The first two staves (measures 5-6) feature dotted eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3. The remaining eight staves (measures 7-14) feature continuous eighth-note patterns with accents (>) over each note. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 7. The system concludes with a final measure (measure 14) containing a whole note chord.

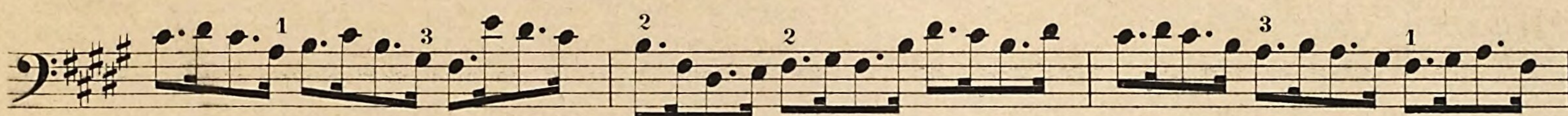
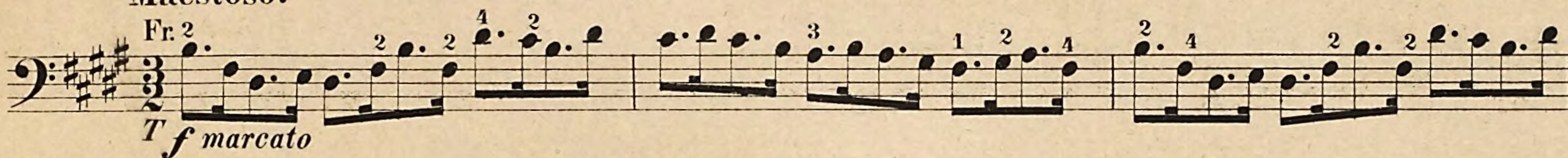
Moderato.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for a bassoon, indicated by the bass clef and the key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Moderato." The time signature is 3/4. The notation consists of 12 staves, each containing a measure of music. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in pairs or fours. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes within a measure. Some measures include articulation marks, such as a small circle (pizzicato) or a vertical line (staccato). The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, stems, and beams clearly visible. The page is numbered "3" in the bottom right corner.



Maestoso.



1.) *Exercices en différents coups d'archet.*



Übung in verschiedenen Bogenstrichen.
Exercises in the different bowings.



Sp.
P

The image displays three staves of musical notation for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The first staff is a treble clef melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a repeat sign. The second staff is a treble clef accompaniment, featuring a series of chords and single notes, with a repeat sign. The third staff is a bass clef accompaniment, consisting of a steady eighth-note bass line with a repeat sign. The music is written in a traditional, handwritten style.

Le Trille.—Triller.—*Shake.*

Le Trille. - Triller. - Shake.

Manière de noter:
Notirung:
Notation:

Exécution:
Ausführung:
means:

The image shows a musical example of a trill. At the top, the title "Le Trille. - Triller. - Shake." is written. Below it, there are two staves in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. The first staff, labeled "Manière de noter:", shows the written notes: a dotted quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, and another dotted quarter note. The second staff, labeled "Exécution:", shows the same notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The first staff also has a "tr." marking above the first note. The second staff has a "tr." marking above the first note and a "S." marking above the second note.

Nº 28. Adagio sostenuto, M.M. ♩ = 48.

[illegible]

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 66.

mf dolce

p

f

pp

f

cresc.

mf

p

dim. 1^{ma}

Arpeggios Exercices. - Übung im Arpeggio. - Arpeggio Studies.

ARPEGGIO.

Moderato.

p

meno mosso

Tempo l.

cresc.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes.

Dynamic markings include: *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).

The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Nº 30. Vortragsstück.

Andantino. M.M. ♩ = 72.

espressivo

A

B animando

C

D *pp*

E a tempo

F

G *ff a tempo*

H

I *Tempo I.*

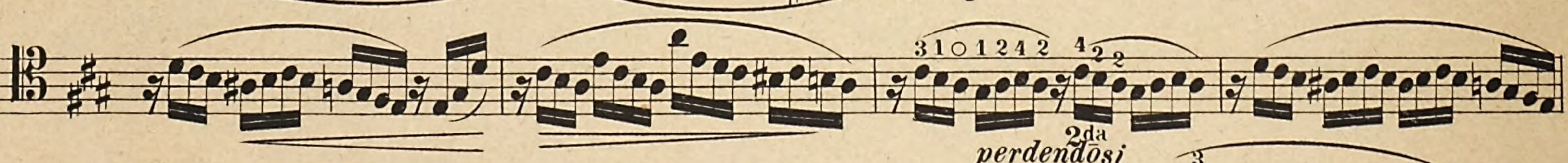
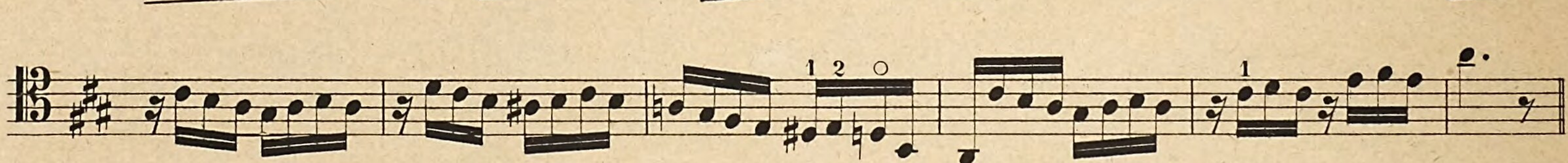
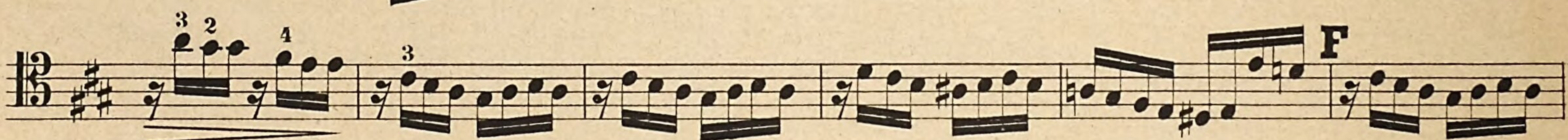
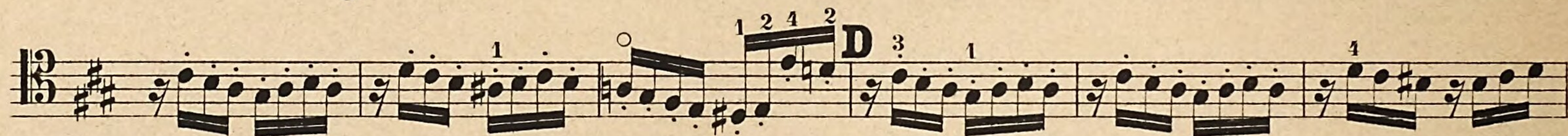
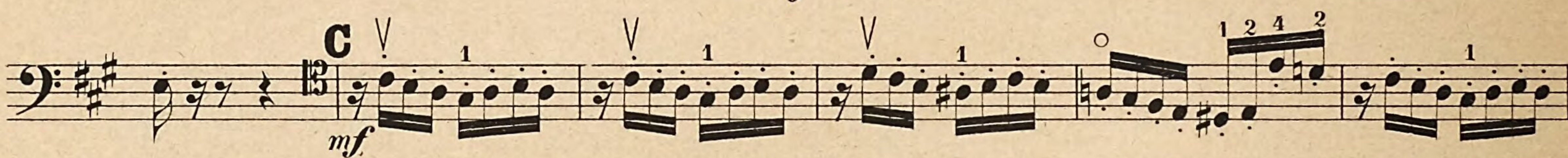
K

L

Allegro moderato.

85

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. Each staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The notation is dense and complex, typical of a technical exercise or a piece of music for a skilled performer.

Nº 31. *Trilles. - Triller. - Shakes.*Andante amoroso. M.M. $\text{♩} = 60$.

La gamme chromatique.—Chromatische Tonleiter.—*Chromatic scale.*

Jos. Werner, Heft IV.

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each containing a chromatic scale exercise. The exercises are written in various clefs (bass, alto, and treble) and time signatures (common, 3/4, and 2/4). Each staff includes numerous fingerings (numbers 1-4) and articulations (accents, slurs, and breath marks) to guide the performer. The exercises are organized into groups, with some staves featuring repeat signs and others ending with a double bar line. The notation is clear and detailed, with notes and rests precisely placed on the staff lines.

N° 32. Allegro con fuoco. M.M. ♩ = 80.

N° 33. Vortragsstück.

Andante religioso.

M.M. ♩ = 72.

B

C

D
mf

E

pp

F
p dolce

G
pp cresc.

rit. *a tempo* **H**
ff *p*

Flag.

*De doubles cordes._**Doppelgriffe._**Double stops._*

A series of ten musical staves in bass clef, each containing various double stops and fingerings. The staves are arranged in a single system. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The subsequent staves have key signatures of two sharps (F# and C#). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Some notes are circled, and there are occasional accidentals like a flat in the fourth staff.

Nº 34. *De doubles cordes._ Doppelgriffe._ Double stops.*

Lento. M.M. $\text{♩} = 60.$

A musical score for three staves in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The score includes various musical markings and fingerings. The first staff is marked *p dolce e espressivo*. The second staff starts with a forte *f* dynamic and includes markings **B**, **C**, and **D**. The third staff includes *calando* and *p* markings. The piece concludes with a *decresc.* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes.

First system of musical notation, featuring three staves in bass clef. The music includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *pp*. There are also articulations like *rit.* and *tr.* (trill). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings.

Nº 35. Vortragsstück.

Adagio. M.M. ♩ = 52.

MELANCOLIE.

Second system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The music includes various dynamics such as *p dolce*, *mf*, *p dolcissimo*, *pp*, *mf espressivo*, *dolce*, *cresc.*, *a poco*, *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *pp doux*, *portamento*, *cresc. mf*, and *p*. There are also articulations like *tr.* (trill) and *1ma* (first time). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings.

Pose du pouce._

Daumeneinsatz._

The Thumb Position.

This page contains a single system of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A large '3' is prominently displayed at the beginning, likely indicating a triplet or a specific measure structure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Nº 36. Andante amoroso. M.M. ♩ = 60.

p espressivo

A *pp*

calando *a tempo*

B *perdendosi*

2da 3za 4ta 3za 1ma 2da 3za 4ta

3za 2da 1ma 1ma 2da 3za 2da 1ma

2da 3za 2da 3za 4ta 3za 2da 3za 4ta

2da 3za

2da 3za 4ta

Nº 37. Allegretto. M. M. ♩ = 72.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and two piano accompaniment parts. The first staff is the melody in treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. The second and third staves form the first piano accompaniment in 12/8 time, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The fourth through thirteenth staves form the second piano accompaniment in 3/4 time, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'A', 'B', 'C', '1ma', '2da', and '3za'.

2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

2^{da} 1^{ma}

Nº 38. Vortragsstück.

CANZONETTO.

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 76.

p *pp* *p dolce*

p *pp* *p*

string. *cresc.*

a tempo *B* *2^{da}* *1^{ma}* *4* *2* *1* *rit.*

2^{da} *1^{ma}*

39. Allegretto. M.M. ♩. = 66.

The musical score for piece 39, Allegretto, M.M. ♩. = 66, is presented across 12 staves. The first staff is in 9/8 time. The second staff is marked 'A' and the third 'C'. The fourth staff is marked 'D' and the fifth 'E'. The sixth staff is in 13/8 time. The seventh staff is in 3/4 time. The eighth staff is in 13/8 time. The ninth staff is in 3/4 time. The tenth staff is in 3/4 time. The eleventh staff is in 3/4 time. The twelfth staff is in 3/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'Sp.' and 'P.'.

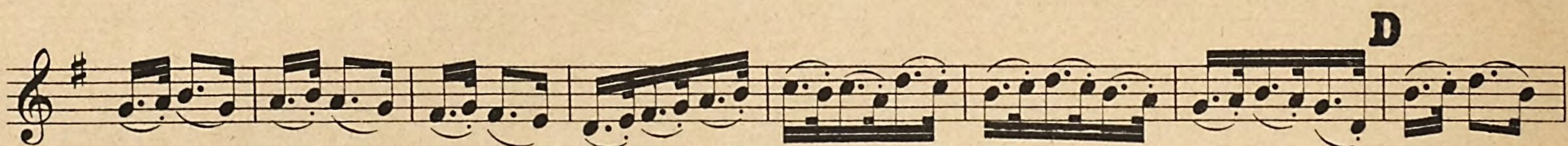
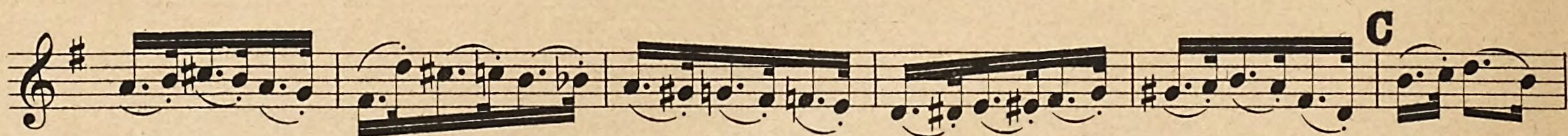
restez - 1^{ma}

simile

1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 4^{ta} 1^{ma}

2^{da}

Nº 40. SCHERZO. Vortragsstück.

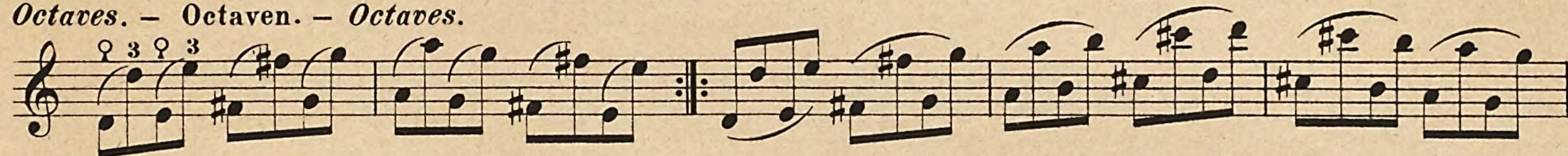
Allegro. M. M. $\text{♩} = 60$.

TRIO.

meno mosso

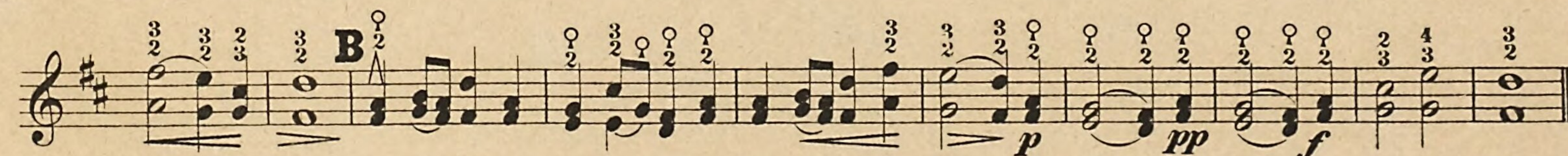


Octaves. — Octaven. — Octaves.



Nº 41. Tierces et Sixtes. — Terzen und Sexten. — Thirds and Sixths.

Lento. M. M. ♩ = 44.



2da

1ma

3a 1ma 2da

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Moderato, with a metronome marking of ♩ = 58.

The score is divided into sections labeled A through M:

- Section A:** Starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. It includes a first ending bracket and a second ending with a repeat sign.
- Section B:** Features a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a change to a bass clef and a series of eighth notes.
- Section C:** Continues with eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section D:** Features a series of eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section E:** Starts with a series of eighth notes, followed by a change to a bass clef and a series of eighth notes.
- Section F:** Continues with eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section G:** Features a series of eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section H:** Starts with a series of eighth notes, followed by a change to a bass clef and a series of eighth notes.
- Section I:** Continues with eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section J:** Features a series of eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section K:** Starts with a series of eighth notes, followed by a change to a bass clef and a series of eighth notes.
- Section L:** Continues with eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Section M:** Features a series of eighth notes, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *Sp. p* (sforzando piano). The score also includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and repeat signs.

PASTORALE.

N^o 43^a Des sons harmoniques. — Flageolet. — Harmonies.M. M. $\text{♩} = 60$.

III. Position *sempre*

A *p*

B

C

D *mf* *p*

E *p*

F *mf*

G *p*

H

I **K**

L *p*

M *p*

N **O**

P

Nº 43^b PASTORALE. *Flageolet.* *Jouez ce morceau une octave plus basse, et cherchez le doigter qu'il faut. -*
Ebenso um eine Octave tiefer zu spielen, und sich einen geeigneten Fingersatz suchen. -
Play this piece one octave lower, and try to find the right fingering.

103

p 3^{za} 2^{da} 4^{ta} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da}

A 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 1^{ma} *p* 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

B 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

C 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

D 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 4^{ta} *mf* 2^{da} *p* 3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 4^{ta} *f*

E 3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da}

F 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da}

G 2^{da} 3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 1^{ma} *p* 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

H 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

I 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

J 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

K 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 1^{ma}

L 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da}

M 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da}

N 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da}

O 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za}

P 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za}

2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za} 2^{da} 3^{za}

Exercices en passages chromatiques. — Etüde in chromatischen Gängen. —
Allegro. *Exercises in chromatic Passages.*

spiccato

legato

2da 3za

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a guitar exercise in E major. The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes various fingerings (1-4) and technical markings such as '2da' (second finger), '1ma' (first finger), and '2da 1ma' (second and first fingers). The exercise is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature is E major (one sharp). The notation is arranged in six systems, each with two staves. The first system starts with a bass clef and a treble clef. The second system starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system starts with a bass clef. The fourth system starts with a bass clef. The fifth system starts with a bass clef. The sixth system starts with a bass clef. The notation is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical symbols.

De doubles cordes avec un trille des notes superieures. — Scheinbarer Doppeltriller.
Double stops with shakes on the upper notes.

Moderato assai.

Moderato assai.

The musical score is titled "Moderato assai." and consists of three systems of musical notation. The first system features two staves with complex melodic lines, including trills and slurs. The second system also has two staves, with the first staff containing trills and the second staff containing chords and trills. The third system continues with two staves, featuring trills and chords. The notation includes various musical symbols such as trills, slurs, and fingerings, indicating a piece of music with a moderate tempo and a focus on technical skill.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The score is written for piano and includes a piano introduction and a waltz in 3/4 time. The music is written on three staves, with the first staff being the treble clef and the second and third staves being the bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and fingerings. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is published by G. Schirmer, New York.

Moderato.

PIZZICATO.

11

Moderato.

arco

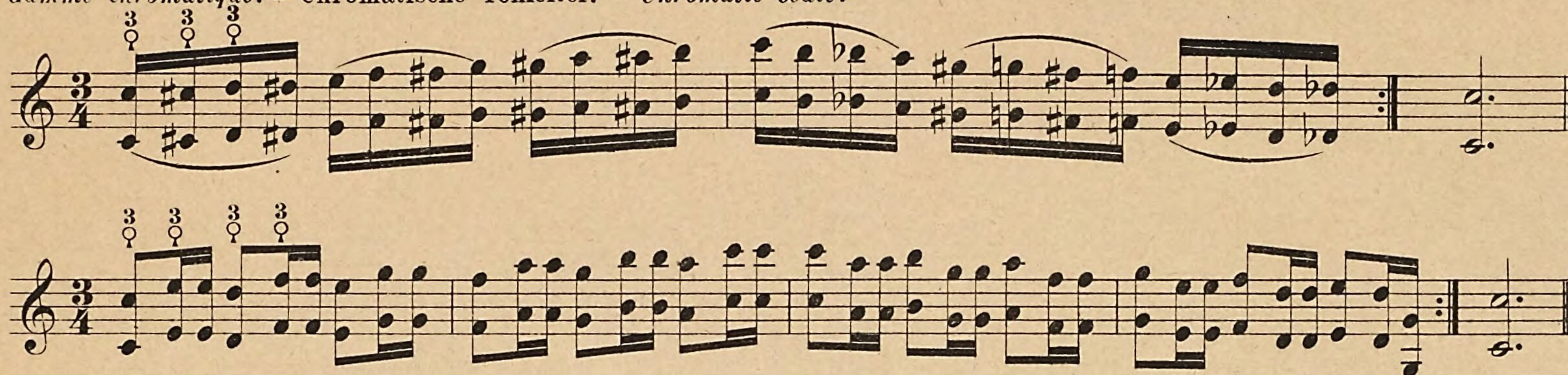
pizz. f

a tempo

rit.

Octaves. — Octaven. — Octaves.

Gamme chromatique. — Chromatische Tonleiter. — Chromatic scale.



Sextes. — Sexten. — Sixths.



Tierces. — Terzen. — Thirds.



Décimes. — Decimen. — Decimes.

Trilles de doubles cordes. — Doppeltriller. — Double Shakes.



*Gammes. — Scalen. — Scales.**MAJEUR. — DUR. — MAJOR.*

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for major scales. Each staff consists of a treble clef and a bass clef system. The scales are written in various keys, indicated by the number of sharps in the key signature: C major (no sharps), G major (one sharp), D major (two sharps), A major (three sharps), E major (four sharps), B major (five sharps), F# major (six sharps), C# major (seven sharps), G# major (seven sharps and one flat), and D# major (seven sharps and two flats). Each scale is accompanied by fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks (accents) to guide the performer.

Gammes. — Scalen. — Scales.

MINEUR. — MOLL. — MINOR.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for minor scales. Each staff consists of a bass clef and a treble clef. The scales are written in various keys, including A minor, B minor, C minor, D minor, E minor, F minor, G minor, A-flat minor, B-flat minor, and C-flat minor. The notation includes fingering numbers (1-4) and slurs, indicating the sequence of notes and fingerings for each scale. The scales are presented in a historical style, with some accidentals marked with 'x'.

Supplemente zur Cello-Schule: Zu Heft II. Melodische Vortragsstudien, Op. 13 (Rühle, Leipzig) u. 12 Übungen in allen Taktarten, Op. 14 (Hofmeister, Leipzig). Zu Heft III. Studien, Op. 15 (Hofmeister). Zu Heft IV. 10 Etuden, Op. 16 u. Universal-Studien, Op. 17. (Hofmeister) vom Verfasser der Schule.

C. 28033 R.

Verzeichniss der gebräuchlichsten Fremdwörter.

I.

Accelerando, beschleunigend.
Accento, > Betonung, Accent.
Adagio, langsam.
Ad libitum, nach Belieben.
Affettuoso, einnehmend.
Afflitto, betrübt.
Agitato, bewegt, unruhig.
Allargando, breiter werdend.
Allegretto, etwas lebhaft.
Allegro, munter und lebhaft.
Allegro con brio, mit Lebhaftigkeit und Feuer.
Allegro assai, sehr lebhaft und fröhlich.
Alto, hoch. (Auch der Name für unsre Bratsche.)
Amabile, liebenswürdig.
Andante, gehend.
Andantino, gehender. (Diminutif.)
Animando, belebend, beseelt.
Animato, belebter als vorher.
Appassionato, leidenschaftlich.
Arco, coll' arco, mit dem Bogen (der Violine).
Armonico, Flageoletartig.
Arpeggio, gebrochen, harfenartig.
Assai, sehr, viel.
Attacca, anhängen, gleich weiter.
Basso, tief.
Brillante, glänzend.
Brioso, voll Geist und Feuer.
Calando, neigend, vermindernd.
Cambiare, wechseln.
Cantabile, singend (gesänglich).
Cantare, singen.
Capriccioso, launisch.
Coda, der Anhang (Anhängsel).
Col canto,
Colla parte,
Colla voce,
 } der Hauptstimme folgen
 } (beim Begleiten.)
Come prima, wie das erste Mal.
Comodo, bequem, gemächlich.
Con (prep.), mit.
Con moto, mit Bewegung (nicht zu langsam).
Crescendo, — anwachsen.
Deciso, entschieden.
Decrescendo, — abnehmen.
Destra, rechts (rechte Hand).
Diminuendo, — vermindern.
Disperato, verzweifelt.
Divisi, getheilt.
Dolce, dolcissimo, sanft (süss.)
Dolente, con dolore, mit Schmerz.
Doppio, doppelt.
Drammatico, dramatisch.
Due, a due, zu zweit (nur zwei Spieler.)
Energico, energisch.
Entusiastico, mit Enthusiasmus.
Espressivo, con espressione, ausdrucksvoll.
Fantasia, quasi Fantasia, frei vorzutragen, nach Art einer Phantasie.
Fantastico, phantastisch.

Finale, das Schlusstück. *Fine*, Ende.
Forte, f stark.
rf poco forte, wenig stark.
meno forte, weniger stark.
mf mezzo forte, halb stark.
Fortissimo, ff sehr stark.
Forza (la) die Kraft.
con tutta la forza, mit ganzer Kraft.
Fuoco, con fuoco, mit Feuer.
Furioso, wüthend.
Giusto, richtig, genau.
Grandioso, grossartig.
Grave, sehr ernst, schwer.
Imitare, nachahmen.
Impetuoso, ungestüm.
Incalzando, verfolgend, vorwärts gehend.
Introduzione, Einleitung.
Istesso (L'istesso tempo), die gleiche Bewegung.
Lamentabile,
Lamentoso,
 } wehklagend.
Largamente, breit.
Larghetto, etwas breit (langsam).
Largo, sehr breit, langsam.
Legato, gebunden, geschliffen.
Leggiero, leicht vorzutragen.
Legno, col legno, mit der Bogenstange auf die Saiten schlagen.
Lento, langsam.
Levare, wegnehmen, aufheben.
Lungo (pausa lunga), lang (lange Pause).
Luogo, (loco) am Orte, z. B. wenn vorher in einer höhern Oct. gespielt wurde.
Lusingando, einschmeichelnd.
Ma, aber.
Maestoso, majestätisch, erhaben.
Maestro, Meister, Lehrer.
Maggiore, Dur, harte Tonart, (stärker, grösser).
Malincolico, melancholisch.
Mancando, zu Ende gehend, vermindernd.
Mano (la) die Hand.
mano destra, rechte Hand.
mano sinistra, linke Hand.
Marcato (ben marcato), markirt (gut mark.).
Marcia, tempo die marcia, Marschbewegung.
Marcial, marschmässig.
Martellato, gehämmert, (gehämmerter Strich).
Medesimo, il medesimo tempo, die gleiche Bewegung.
Meno (meno mosso), weniger, (weniger bewegt).
Mesto, traurig.
Mezzo, halb.
Minore, weiche Tonart.
Misura, das Mass, der Takt.
Moderato, gemässigt, gemässigttes Zeitmass.

Modo, in modo, in der und der Art.
Molto, viel.
molto crescendo, sehr anwachsen.
Allegro molto, sehr lustig und munter.
Morendo, ersterbend, verlöschend.
Mosso, bewegt.
meno mosso, weniger bewegt.
più mosso, mehr bewegt.
Moto, die Bewegung.
con moto, mit Bewegung.
Movimento, die Bewegung, das Zeitmass.
Nobile, edel, nobel, vornehm.
Noi, a noi, an uns ist es (zu spielen, wieder einzufallen, gewöhnlich nach längeren Pausen.)
Non, non legato, nicht, nicht binden (gewöhnlich bei Stellen angezeigt die man geneigt ist zu binden.)
Ordinario, Tempo ordinario, gewöhnlich, gewöhnliches Tempo (in Händel'schen Oratorien viel zu finden, gewissermassen das gebräuchlichste ruhige Tempo.)
Ossia (auch), ein Ausdruck, gewöhnlich bei Stellen zu finden, die eine schwere und eine leichte Spielweise zulassen, wo man also wählen kann.
Ottavo, all' Ottavo, 8^{vo} eine Octave höher zu spielen.
8^{vo} Basso, eine Octave tiefer.
coll' 8^{vo} mit der Octave zu der unten verzeichneten Note.
Parlando, sprechend (beim Singen mehr sprechen als singen.)
Passionato, mit Leidenschaft.
Pastorale, schäferartig, ländlich.
Patetico, pathetisch.
Penetrante, durchdringend, ergreifend.
Perdendosi, verlierend, schwächer werdend.
Pesante, schwer, schwerfällig.
Piacere, a piacere, nach Gefallen.
Piacerole, angenehm, gefällig.
Piano, p schwach.
mp mezzo piano, halb schwach (etwas stärker.)
fp forte piano, stark und plötzlich schwach.
più piano, schwächer.
Pianissimo, pp noch schwächer als *p*.
Più, più tosto, mehr, vielmehr, eher.
Pizzicato, die Saite mit einem Finger angeschnippt.
Pochetto, ein klein wenig.
Poco, wenig.

Poco a poco, nach und nach.
Poco forte, pf wenig stark, nicht so stark als *forte*.
Ponticello, nahe am Steg mit dem Bogen.
Portamento, getragen, verbinden.
Presto, schnell.
Prestissimo, noch schneller.
Prinzipale, Violino principale, die Hauptstimme, Solo-Violine.
Quasi Andante, fast Andante.
Quasi Allegretto, fast Allegretto.
Rallentando, nachlassend.
Recitativo, Recitativ, die erzählende Art.
Religioso, religiös, ernst.
Rigorouso, streng.
Rinforzando, verstärkt (gewöhnl. f. einzelne Noten).
Risoluto, entschlossen.
Ritardando, zögernd (nach und nach).
Ritenuto, zurückhalten (unmittelbar), (nicht mit *ritard.* zu verwechseln.)
Rubato, ein freies Bewegen innerhalb eines Taktes, der in seiner Zeitdauer sich aber gleich zu bleiben hat.
Rustico, bäurisch.
Scherzo, Spass, Scherz, ein Satz in einer Sinfonie in diesem Charakter.
Scherzoso, scherzhaft, lustig.
Segue, folgen, (Anmerkung bei etwas, das fortzusetzen ist, um es nicht schreibend wiederholen zu müssen.)
Sempre, immer, immerwährend.
Sempre forte, immer stark.
Sentimento, con sentimento, mit Empfindung.
Senza, ohne.
Sforzato, gezwungen, verstärkt.
Simile, gleich, gleichartig.
Simplice, einfach.
Simplificazione, Vereinfachung.
Sinistra, linke (Hand.)
Sino, bis.— *Signe, Segno*, Zeichen.
Smorzando, verlöschend, ausgehend.
Solo, soli, einer allein, mehrere für eine Solostelle (Hauptstelle).
Sordino, con sordino, mit Dämpfer.
senza sordino, ohne Dämpfer.
Sostenuto, unterstützt, (gehaltener Ton.)
Sotto, unter.
Spiccato, losgemacht, der abgestossene, leichte Strich.
Spirito, Allegro con spirito, mit Geist, mit Begeisterung.
Staccato, abgestossen, ein besonderer Bogenstrich.
Stentato, schwerfällig, schleppend.
Stesso, la stesso tempo, das gleiche Tempo.
Strepitoso, geräuschvoll, lärmend.
Stretta (la), das Schlussstückchen.
Stringendo, zusammenziehen, treiben, vorwärts drängen.
Subito, plötzlich, gleich.
Sublime, erhaben.

Sul, sulla, auf.
Suonare, spielen.
Tanto, so viel.
ma non tanto, aber nicht so sehr.
ma non troppo, aber nicht zu sehr (zu viel.)
Tastiera, sulla, auf dem Griffbret.
Tempesta, Sturm.
Tempo, das Zeitmass.
Tempo primo, das erste Zeitmass.
in tempo, wieder im Zeitmass.
a tempo, wieder im Zeitmass.
Tenerezza, Zartheit.
Tenuto, gehalten.
Tranquillo, ruhig.
Tronca, kurz abgerissen.
Tutti, Alle.
Unisono, im Einklang.
Uno, Einer.
Un poco, ein wenig.
Via, weg (wegthun.)
Vista, prima vista, das Gesicht, vom Blatt lesen.
Vivace, lebhaft.
Vivo, lebendig.
Voce (la), die Stimme.
colla voce, mit der Stimme gehen.
sotto voce, unter der Stimme, weich und nicht zu stark.
una voce, eine Stimme.
Volta, la prima volta, das erste Mal.
la seconda volta, das zweite Mal.
Voltare, umwenden.
Volti subito, schnell umwenden.

II.

Accompagnement, accompagner, Begleitung, begleiten.
Accompagnateur, der Begleiter.
Animé, plus animé, belebender.
Archet, l'archet, der Bogen zum Streichen.
n'alongez pas l'archet, mit wenig Bogen.
Ardent, feurig, heiss, glühend.
Bas, plus bas, tief, tiefer.
Beaucoup, viel.
avec beaucoup de force, mit viel Kraft.
Bis, zweimal.
Calme, ruhig.
Champêtre, ländlich.
Chanterelle, E-Saite.
sur la chanterelle, auf der E-Saite.
Chef d'oeuvre, Hauptwerk, ein hervorragendes Stück.
Chef d'orchestre, Kapellmeister.
(Chevalet,) près du chevalet, am Steg spielen.
(Coeur,) par coeur, auswendig.
Corde, la corde, die Saite.
sur la quatrième corde, auf der G-Saite.
à double cordes, in Doppelgriffen.
Détacher, losmachen, trennen.
Détaché, ein besonderer Bogenstrich.
Diapason, Massstab für die Stimmung (Tonhöhe).
Doigter, Applikatur, Fingersatz.

Doigt, ne levez pas le doigt, den Finger nicht von der Saite nehmen.
Doucement, sanft, süss.
Doux, weich, sanft.
Élan, avec élan, mit Schwung.
Enlever, wegnehmen.
Ensemble, zusammen.
Fois, la première fois, das erste mal.
la seconde fois, das zweite mal.
à la fois, auf einmal.
Gai, lustig.
Haut, plus haut, hoch, höher (lauter.)
Jeu, Spiel.
à demi jeu, halb stark, sich un-terordnen.
Lier, binden, schleifen.
Lourd, schwer, schwerfällig.
Main, la, die Hand.
main droite, rechte Hand.
main gauche, linke Hand.
Même, le même mouvement, dasselbe Zeitmass.
Mesure, la, das Mass, der Takt.
Mesuré, gemessen, im Takt.
Milieu, Mitte.
au milieu de l'archet, in der Mitte des Bogens.
Oscillation, Schwingung, Bebung.
Pathétique, pathetisch.
Peu, wenig.
peu à peu, nach und nach.
Plaintif, klagend.
Plus, mehr.
Pointe, la, die Spitze (des Bogens).
à la pointe, an der Spitze.
Position, la, die Lage.
la première p., die erste Lage.
Pour, für.
Pousser, stossen, Aufstrich.
Presque, fast.
Rapide, rapidement, schnell.
Rester, bleiben.
rester dans la position, in der Lage bleiben.
Rien, presque rien, nichts, fast unhörbar.
Seul, un seul, einer allein (Solo.)
pour Violon seul, für eine Violine (ohne Begleitung).
Silence, die Generalpause.
Sourdine, prenez les sardines, die Dämpfer aufsetzen.
ôtez les sardines, wegnehmen.
Suite, la suite, die Folge, weiter.
Suivre, folgen beim Begleiten.
Sur, auf.
Talon, au talon, am Frosch.
Tendre, zart.
Tirer, ziehen, Abstrich.
Touche, sur la touche, auf dem Griffbret.
Un peu, ein wenig.
Véhément, heftig.
Vélocé, schnell.
Vif, lebhaft.
Violence, avec violence, mit Heftigkeit.
Vite, schnell.
moins vite, weniger schnell.
plus vite, schneller.
très-vite, sehr schnell.
Voilé, verschleiert, gedämpft.
Vue, de première vue, vom Blatt spielen.

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" 11. Schumann, R., Schlummerlied.
" 12. Musiol, R., Lied: Uebers Jahr, mein Schatz.
" 13. Tschalkowsky, P., Chant sans paroles.
" 14. Humperdinck, E., Lied: Oft sinn ich hin und wieder.
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" 5. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, F., Lied: „Wenn sich zwei Herzen scheiden“.
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" 8. Schumann, R., Lied: „An den Sonnenschein“.
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" 13. Mozart, W. A., Canzone: „Ihr, die ihr die Triebe des Herzens kennt“.
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